

*** NOTE: TO RETURN TO THIS PAGE, CLICK ON THE COUNTY SEAL ***

[CLICK HERE FOR CCJCC'S REPORT DATED AUGUST 2011](#)

[CLICK HERE FOR CEO'S REPORT DATED OCTOBER 11, 2011](#)

[CLICK HERE FOR CCJCC'S REPORT DATED NOVEMBER 7, 2011](#)

[CLICK HERE FOR CCJCC'S REPORT DATED DECEMBER 15, 2011](#)

[CLICK HERE FOR CCJCC'S REPORT DATED MARCH 1, 2012](#)

[CLICK HERE FOR CCJCC'S REPORT DATED MAY 1, 2012](#)

[CLICK HERE FOR CCJCC'S REPORT DATED JULY 1, 2012](#)

[CLICK HERE FOR THE CCJCC'S REPORT DATED NOVEMBER 28, 2012](#)

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

AB 109/117 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



AUGUST 2011

Table of Contents

Section	Page
Executive Summary	4
Postrelease Community Supervision	9
Parolee Revocation	30
Jail Population Management.....	31

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Acronyms

AB 109/117	Assembly Bill 109 & 117
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Information System
APS	Adult Probation System
BPH	Board of Parole Hearings
Cal Fire	California Department of Fire and Forestry
CBAC	Community-Based Alternatives to Custody
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBT	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
CCF	Community Corrections Facilities
CCHRS	Consolidated Criminal History Reporting System
CCJCC	Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee
CCP	Community Corrections Partnership
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
COMPAS	Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions
CTU	Community Transition Unit
DA	Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
DHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
DMH	Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
DPH	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
DPSS	Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FSORA	Female Sex Offender Risk Assessment
GR	General Relief

HWLA	Healthy Way Los Angeles
IMD	Institutions for Mental Disease
IRR	Inter-Rater Reliability
ITP	Individualized Treatment Plan
LACFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LACRIS	Los Angeles County Regional Identification System
LE	Law Enforcement
LS/CMI	Level of Service/Case Management Inventory
MDO	Mentally Disordered Offender
MI	Motivational Interviewing
MINT	Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers
MITI	Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity Coding System
N3	Non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender
PAAWS	Probation Adult Alternative Work Service
PCD	Probable Cause Determination
PCH	Probable Cause Hearing
PCS	Postrelease Community Supervision
PRC	Los Angeles County Probation's Pre-Release Center
PSP	Postrelease Supervised Person
SCAAP	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program
SDPO	Supervising Deputy Probation Officer
SIAT	Screening, Intake, and Assessment Team
SPA	Supervising Program Analyst
TCIS	Trial Court Information System
VEMP	Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program
WAI-SR	Working Alliance Inventory Survey

Executive Summary

In April 2011, the California Legislature passed the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bills 109 and 117), which transfers responsibility for supervising specific low-level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. In addition, it tasked the local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) with recommending a plan to the County Board of Supervisors (Section 1230.1 California Penal Code) which shall be deemed accepted by the County Board of Supervisors unless rejected by a 4/5th vote.

The Executive Committee of the CCP is comprised of the Chief of Probation (Chair), Sheriff, Los Angeles Police Department Chief of Police, District Attorney, Public Defender, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or the PJ's designee, and the Director of the Department of Mental Health.

Legislation

Assembly Bills 109 and 117 (AB 109/117) take effect October 1, 2011, and realign three major areas of the criminal justice system. On a prospective basis, the legislation:

- Establishes local jail custody for specified non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders (N3s) who were previously subject to prison sentences;
- Modifies parole statutes and creates local Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) for criminal offenders released from prison after having served a sentence for a non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offense;
- Shifts the revocation process for parolees to the county court system over a two-phase, two-year process.

General Statistics

CDCR projects that approximately 9,000 offenders will be released to the Los Angeles County PCS program in Year One (through FY 11-12). By the end of Year Two, between 14,000 and 15,000 individuals are expected to be under PCS in Los Angeles County.

In addition to the PCS population, Los Angeles County will also be responsible for newly sentenced felony offenders who will no longer be eligible for state prison pursuant to the realignment statutes. CDCR statistics and estimates from the District Attorney's Office indicate that approximately 7,000 felons are currently sentenced to state prison from Los Angeles County each year on charges that will no longer qualify for state prison.

Implementation Plan

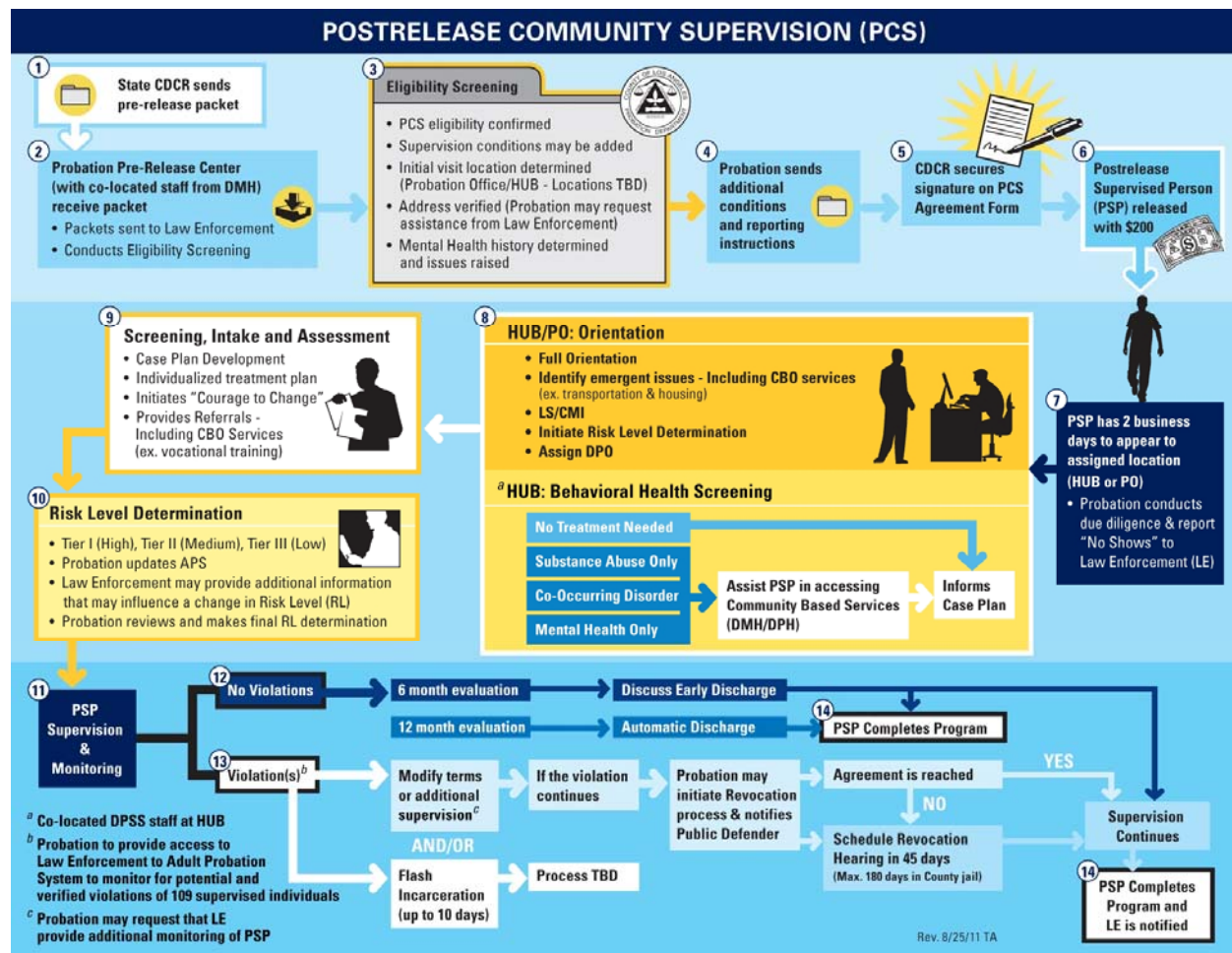
The Los Angeles County CCP presents the following Implementation Plan for the County of Los Angeles. The plan is outlined in three sections: 1) Postrelease Community Supervision; 2) Revocation; and 3) Jail Management Plan.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

POSTRELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The diagram below illustrates the CCP's implementation plan for the Los Angeles County Postrelease Community Supervision program. This evidence-based model will serve those individuals released on PCS pursuant to AB 109/117 criteria. The following PCS plan and conceptual model will be used to address the needs of the clients while ensuring public safety. The plan is designed to ensure that community supervision and outreach services are effective in promoting positive offender behavioral change in an effort to reduce recidivism.

The model below outlines the progressive steps from case intake to case termination and highlights the respective roles of each of the entities required to implement the plan. Each section will correspond to the model and will provide a general explanation of how the proposed plan is designed. It is understood that the plan contemplates continued evaluation by each involved department, and is subject to modification by the Board of Supervisors within the broad framework presented here. In addition, we have also highlighted those areas where there are pending legislative issues or implementation considerations that require further attention. The overall implementation plan is as follows:



Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the PCS Implementation Plan are as follows:

Entity	Roles & Responsibilities
Probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead agency for PCS program✓ Sole responsibility for determining eligibility✓ Responsible for determining and modifying Risk Levels (Tier I – III)✓ Determines when PCS may require additional monitoring from Law Enforcement✓ Initiates the flash incarceration and PCS revocation processes
Sheriff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead absconder apprehension efforts✓ Lead the development of an integrated PSP database
Sheriff/Local Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist Probation with address verification✓ Provide additional monitoring of PCS population at request of Probation✓ Provides arrest and flash incarceration support for PCS violations at request of Probation✓ Receives copies of the pre-release packets✓ Receives notification of absconders✓ Receives notification of PCS violators✓ Receives notification when a PSP ends PCS
DA, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Superior Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead the revocation hearing process
DMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Review PCS pre-release packets✓ Assess for mental health needs✓ Develop treatment plan✓ Assist PSP in accessing treatment services (Referrals to CBOs)
DPSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist PSPs assigned to HUBs✓ Determine eligibility for programs✓ Assist homeless population with finding housing (Referrals to CBOs)
DPH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist PCS in accessing treatment services (Referrals to CBOs)
CBOs & FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provide services as requested by Probation, Sheriff, DMH, DPSS, and DPH
CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead on realignment funding and staffing management
CCJCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead on implementation coordination and monitoring✓ Provides monthly reports to the Board of Supervisors on implementation coordination and performance, in collaboration with impacted departments

Revocation for the PCS Population will be the responsibility of the court system beginning October 1, 2011.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

PAROLEE REVOCATIONS

AB 109/117 shifts the responsibility for holding revocation hearings for state parolees from the State Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) to the County court system. As of July 1, 2013, the Court will handle revocations for parolees under CDCR supervision with the exception of those on parole for a life sentence. BPH will continue to oversee the revocation process for offenders under CDCR parole supervision until July 1, 2013. Under AB 109/117 parolees will only be able to serve violations of their community supervision once revoked in county jail – not state prison. The only exception is for persons previously sentenced to a term of life who can continue to be returned to state prison on a revocation. The length of a jail custody sanction imposed for a parole violator is limited to 180 days.

JAIL POPULATION MANAGEMENT

With the passage of AB 109/117 an unprecedented shift in public safety services from the State to local agencies will commence in the coming months. In Los Angeles County, this shift is monumental and will not only mark a challenge for the Sheriff's Department, but also the District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Department, Department of Mental Health, Department of Health Services, Superior Court, and all municipalities.

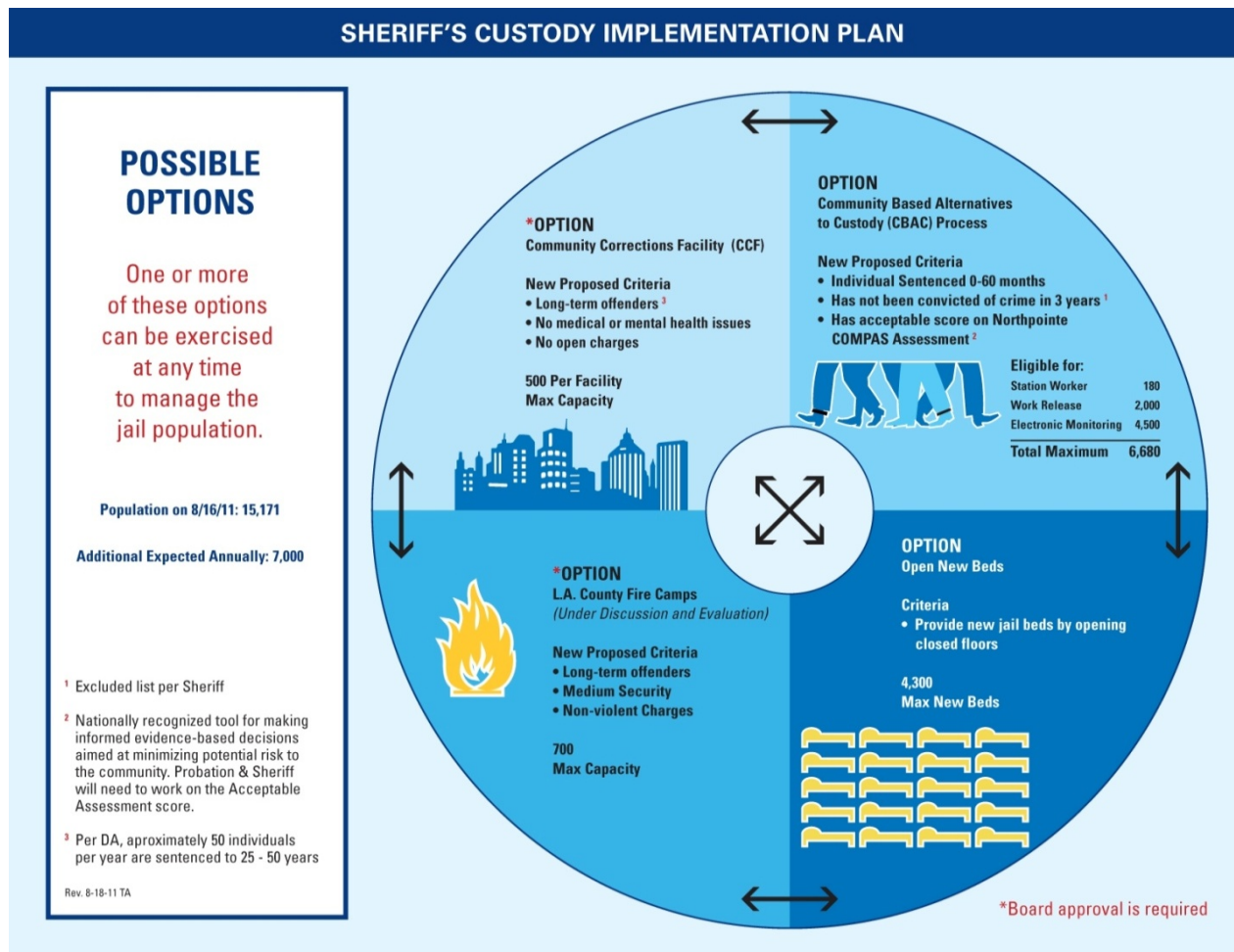
AB 109/117 changes the way certain felonies are sentenced. Specifically, individuals sentenced after October 1, 2011 on non-serious, non-violent, non-sex charges are no longer eligible for state prison sentences, unless they have prior serious or violent felony convictions or are required to register as a sex offender. The bills do not impact lengths of sentences.

Under AB 109/117:

- No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails
- No inmates currently in state prison will be released early
- All felons sent to state prison will continue to serve their entire sentence in state prison
- All felons convicted of current or prior serious or violent offenses, sex offenses, and sex offenses against children will go to state prison.
- There are over 60 additional crimes that are not defined in Penal Code as serious or violent offenses, but will be served in state prison rather than in local custody

Incarceration in state prison would be mandatory for any convicted N3s with a prior serious or violent felony (pursuant to PC 1192.7 (c) or PC 667.5 (c)) and/or if the defendant is required to register as a sex offender (pursuant to PC 290).

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Jail Population Management Model serves as a framework by which the Sheriff's Department will manage the County jail population. The options outlined in the chart below are designed to be used singularly or simultaneously as the Sheriff works to manage the jail population.



Conclusion

This report reflects the tremendous effort of the various CCP workgroups. At this juncture, the CCP presents the Implementation Plan for your Board approval. However, as highlighted throughout the report, there are still many implementation considerations and legislative issues that need to be addressed. The CCP submits this report understanding that the plan will need to be modified by the involved departments with the oversight and approval of the Board of Supervisors, in order to reflect the dynamic and changing environments. In addition, given the unprecedented nature of this realignment, the Board and its Departments must continue analyzing operations and evaluating and refining this plan in the months and years to come. As requested by the Board of Supervisors on August 23, 2011, Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) and its staff will provide analysis, staffing, and logistical support to coordinate implementation of the realignment plan and will ensure the continued multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional collaboration needed to implement its provisions. CCJCC will convene multi-agency meetings to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan, identify emergent areas that were not addressed, and work with stakeholders to develop and recommend appropriate modifications to the plan, as needed. In addition, CCJCC, in cooperation with impacted departments, will provide monthly reports on the status of AB 109/117 implementation.

Postrelease Community Supervision

Background

AB 109/117 establishes Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and shifts the community supervision responsibility of qualified offenders released from prison from the State to counties. Beginning October 1, 2011, counties will be responsible for supervising these offenders once released from state prison, on a prospective basis.

PCS Population

Under AB 109/117 counties will be responsible for supervising offenders released from state prisons after having served sentences for:

- Non-violent commitment offenses (irrespective of priors)
- Non-serious commitment offenses (irrespective of priors)
- Certain sex offenses

CDCR will have no jurisdiction over any individual under PCS. It is important to note that CDCR will continue to have jurisdiction over all offenders who are on state parole prior to the implementation date of October 1, 2011. Looking forward, County-level supervision under AB 109/117 will not include the following offenders:

- Third Strikers
- Individuals with a current serious commitment offense
- Individuals with a current violent commitment offense
- High-risk sex offenders as defined by CDCR
- Individuals serving a current life term
- Individuals determined to be a Mentally Disordered Offender (MDO)

Offenders who meet these conditions will continue to be under state parole supervision.

AB109/117 General Parameters

AB 109/117:

- Sets the terms and conditions of post-release supervision, but gives local authority to determine additional supervision conditions and treatment requirements
- Requires the use of evidence-based practices in determining the model used to serve the PCS population
- Grants authority to modify terms and conditions and discharge of Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs)
- Authorizes use of flash incarceration

AB 109/117 instructed each county Board of Supervisors to designate a department to serve as the lead agency in assuming PCS responsibilities. On July 26, 2011, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Board) designated the Probation Department (Probation) to serve as the lead agency. As the lead agency, Probation has the authority to modify the conditions of supervision and utilize graduated sanctions for individuals under supervision without a court order, including periods of flash

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

incarceration in a county jail for up to 10 consecutive days (there is no aggregate limitation to the number of days served in a county jail for flash incarceration).

Individuals may remain on PCS for no more than three years from the date of their prison release. AB 109/117 allows the PCS agency to consider discharging individuals under PCS after six consecutive months of supervision with no violations. The legislation further mandates that the PCS agency discharge individuals after twelve consecutive months of supervision with no violations.

Assumptions

Certain assumptions were established in order to design a plan to address the PCS population. Assumptions are based on CDCR and Probation statistics.

CDCR estimates that approximately 9,000 individuals will be released on PCS in Los Angeles County in the first year (FY 11-12) of implementation. By the end of Year Two, between 14,000 and 15,000 individuals are expected to be under PCS in Los Angeles County. Based on CDCR statistics it is anticipated that the breakdown of the PCS population being released from state prison by crime type will be as follows:

44%	Drug Offense
41%	Property Offense
14%	Other
0.72%	Sex Offense (Failure to Register)

Currently, the breakdown of active felony adult probationers supervised by LA County Probation, by crime type is:

38%	Drug Offense
29%	Serious and Violent Offenses
14%	Property Offense
19%	Other

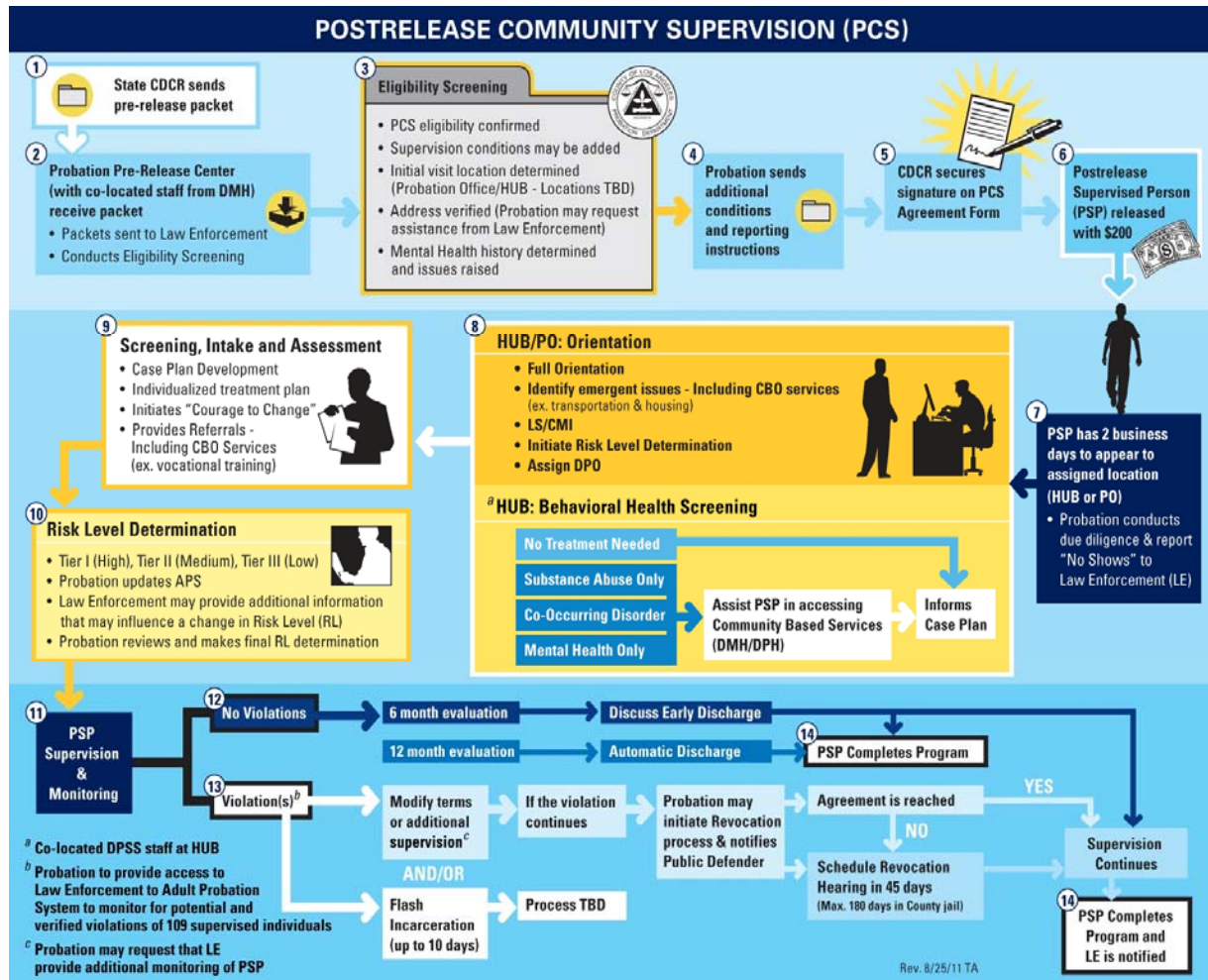
Using these assumptions as a starting point, a PCS conceptual model and implementation plan were developed. As more information and data is gathered on the PCS population, assumptions will be revised and the implementation plan will be modified accordingly.

Proposed Implementation Plan

The diagram below illustrates the CCP's implementation plan for the Los Angeles County Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) program. This evidence-based model will serve those individuals released on PCS pursuant to AB 109/117 criteria. The following PCS plan and conceptual model will be used to address the needs of the clients while ensuring public safety. The plan is designed to ensure that community supervision and outreach services are effective in promoting positive offender behavioral change in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Outlined below are the progressive steps from case intake to case termination and highlights the respective roles of each of the entities required to implement the plan. In addition, we have also highlighted those areas where there are pending legislative issues or implementation considerations that require further attention. Each section will correspond to the model and will provide a general explanation of how the proposed plan is designed. It is understood that the plan contemplates continued evaluation by each involved department, and is subject to modifications by the Board of Supervisors within the broad framework presented here. To ensure successful implementation, the CCP will continue to serve in an advisory capacity to monitor implementation of AB 109/117 through the end of the fiscal year.

The overall implementation plan is as follows:



Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

SYMBOLS

Throughout the remainder of this section, we have identified specific implementation considerations and legislative issues using the following symbols:

- IC Implementation Considerations** – Processes and procedures that will need to be developed in more detail prior to implementation of AB 109/117.
- L Legislative Issues** – Issues that may require further legislative action.

① Pre-Release Packet is Received from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

CDCR will forward the pre-release packet to the Probation Pre-Release Center (PRC) at least 30 days prior to the expected release of the PSP. The packet contains pertinent information about the PSP such as release date, criminal history, social history, medical and mental health issues, legal status, etc. The information contained in these packets will be used to determine risk levels and to assess the appropriate level of supervision and monitoring required for each PSP. Please note that some of the forms included in these pre-release packets by CDCR are used for their custody purposes, and are being provided as additional information. The pre-release packet includes the following forms:

FORM	DESCRIPTION
a. Release Program Study (CDCR Form 611)	Information that specifies the PSP's proposed residence and employment, institutional adjustment, and prognosis for parole adjustment.
b. Chronological Inmate History (CDCR Form 112)	Chronological Inmate History, prepared for each inmate, upon which significant dates and commitment information affecting the inmate are logged.
c. Legal Status Summary (CDCR Form 188)	Legal Status Summary containing the commitment and release status of the individual.
d. Probation & Sentencing Report	Probation Officer's report prepared by the Probation Officer in the county where the offense was committed.
e. Local Custody Agency Booking Information and Misconduct Information	Booking information and history of any misconduct from the inmate's time in local custody awaiting transfer to CDCR custody or resolution of a parole violation/revocation hearing.
f. Social History	A summary of the social factors such as religion; driver's license number; social security number; the names, birthdays, addresses and occupations of parents and siblings; dates and status of marriages; names, birthdays and custody of children; and family arrest history.
g. Institutional Staff Recommendation Summary	Identifies the sources of information used and summarizes the individual's history of or status concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Type of confidential information on file;- Holds or detainers;- Medical and dental requirements or limitations;- Results of a psychiatric or psychological referral;- Work experiences and skills;- Narcotics, drugs, and alcohol use;- Escapes, arson offenses, sex-related offenses;- Academic and vocational needs or interests;- Necessary casework follow-up;- Counselor's evaluation of the individual;- Re-entry plans if the individual has six months or less to release;- Classification score; and- Custody designation suffix

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

<i>FORM</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
h. Abstract of Judgment-Prison Commitment-Determinate (CDCR Form CR-290)	The abstracts of judgment in criminal cases and the time imposed or time of stay, as well as financial obligations and sentencing terms.
i. Notice of Critical Case Information-Safety of Persons (CDCR Form CDC812)	Verified enemies likely to and capable of causing the inmate great bodily harm if placed in general population; any gang affiliation.
j. Classification Chrono (CDCR Form 128G)	The PSP's classification score and degree of custody. Classification and reclassification of inmates will normally be made pursuant to the CDCR Inmate Classification Score System.
k. Medical Classification Chrono (CDCR Form 128-C3)	Basic medical screening form which indicates any health problems or physical limitations that might affect custody or may require additional medical attention upon release.
l. Mental Health Screening	The psychiatric or psychological evaluation prepared for each PSP whose behavior or background information causes staff to believe a serious mental problem may exist. This form indicates that the inmate is a participant in the Mental Health Services Delivery System (MHSDS).
m. Inmate Health Assessment	Provides general information on the health conditions of the PSP.
n. Disability Program Screening Results (CDCR Form CDC 128-C2)	The results of the Developmental Disability evaluation as designated by clinical staff.
o. CII RAPS Printout	Criminal Identification and Investigation (ClandI) Report is the report defined by Penal Code section 11105, commonly referred to as "Rap Sheet".
p. Pre-Release Center screening work sheet and check list	Captures key elements from request for pre-release notification, such as requestor, address, reason for request, etc. Pre-release planning leaves may be considered for the purpose of employment interviews, making residential plans, and for other reasons closely connected to release programs.

② Probation Pre-Release Center Receives Packet

Upon receipt of the pre-release packet, Probation staff located at the PRC, will be responsible for conducting the Eligibility Screening. A Mental Health Specialist will be responsible for evaluating the documentation, reviewing county records and assessing whether the PSP has mental health-related issues including issues that might preclude inclusion into the program. Staff at the PRC will scan the pre-release packets into a shared drive where the Sheriff will have access to review the information.

③ Eligibility Screening Conducted

The Eligibility Screening team will be located at the PRC and will include staff from the Department of Mental Health (DMH) who have skills in recognizing substance abuse disorders. The responsibility of this team is to:

- **Confirm Eligibility Criteria** – Confirm that the individual meets the established PCS eligibility criteria. The DPO will access, run, review, and interpret criminal record history. They will verify that:
 - Current offense is not a violent felony (PC Section 667.5(c))
 - Current offense is not a serious felony (PC Section 1192.7(c))

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

- Inmate is not a High-Risk Sex Offender
- Inmate is determined not to be a Mentally Disordered Offender (MDO). The Release Program Study (CDCR Form 611) Medical/Psychiatric section, Inmate Health Assessment form, and any information from criminal history records will be reviewed. Since information received by CDCR is not comprehensive, DMH will need to work with the state to obtain the medical and mental health records. (IC1)
- Inmate is not serving a current life term. Criminal history records will be reviewed to verify this.

The confirmation of the eligibility criteria is designed to ensure that all individuals being released to PCS meet the criteria pursuant to AB 109/117 and are not deemed a MDO.

- **Adds Supervision Condition(s), if needed** – Based on the information obtained during the screening, the DPO may decide to develop and prepare initial instructions in the PCS Condition of PCS (Standard and Special Conditions) form. These conditions are included in the Agreement Form and CDCR will review these conditions with the PSP prior to release. Two examples of conditions that may be added are 1) a substance abuse testing condition for an individual with a prior narcotics-related offense and 2) a do not violate restraining order(s) or keep away order(s) to ensure safety of the victim(s).
- **Conduct Mental Health Screening** – Verify that the inmate is not determined to be a MDO by reviewing the CDCR Form 611 Medical/Psychiatric section and the Inmate Health assessment form. In addition, DMH will assess the County's records to determine whether the PSP has previous mental health history with the County. A process to have the PSP sign a release for the medical records and a process for sending the medical records to the County or DMH prior to release will need to be established. (IC1) In addition, DMH is seeking legislation so that if an individual is acutely psychotic at time of release from state prison, they will not be eligible for PCS and must remain under state supervision. (L1)
- **Establish Initial Office Visit Location** – Establish the location the PSP will report to for his/her initial visit. Individuals with no documented mental health history will report directly to the closest Probation Office based on their home address. Individuals with documented mental health history will first report to a HUB where they will receive a Behavioral Health Screening. Once the screening is completed, the PSP may report to the closest Probation Office for ongoing supervision and monitoring.

If the PSP is declared homeless and does not have mental health-related issues, they will be assigned to report to the closest Probation Office to where they declare homelessness. Probation, upon release of the individual, will engage the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), missions, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and other programs that may assist the PSP with housing. In addition, they will assist the individual with considering family members or other individuals within their ecology who might be able to provide shelter, although many of these individuals may have alienated individuals within their support network.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

If the PRC staff determines that the PSP will be homeless or transient, an attempt will be made to locate a temporary “Homeless Shelter” for the PSP before his/her release. A Shelter information sheet will have specific instructions to the PSP that will be sent to CDCR prior to the PSP’s release. These instructions will be incorporated into the release instructions that CDCR will give to the PSP prior to release.

Verify Addresses – Probation will verify that the release address provided is legitimate as this is crucial to the ongoing supervision and monitoring of the individual. The PRC Screening Unit will be responsible for ensuring address verification (both by phone and/or actual field verification) by Law Enforcement or Probation. **IC2**

When a pre-release packet is received by the PRC, the staff will review all information regarding the PSP’s living arrangements upon release to the community. The following are the address verification procedures:

- PRC staff will use available systems such as Adult Probation System (APS), FINALIST, and Google Maps to verify the validity of the address provided by the PSP.
- PRC staff will review the pre-release packet and criminal records to ensure that the address does not violate any restraining orders, keep away orders, or state statutes or local ordinances, and ensure the safety of the victim(s), when applicable.
- PRC staff will first contact the residents of the address to verify that they know the PSP and that he/she has permission to reside at that location following their release from custody. The staff will then set up a time for a physical review of the living arrangements when necessary.
- PRC staff will notify the address verification team (Sheriff or Probation) and inform them of the need for a verification of the address.
- If the address is suitable, the information will be recorded in the APS system and the pre-release packet. If not, the information will be forwarded to the inmate at CDCR that the living arrangements are not suitable, and that new arrangements will need to be made upon release.

Although Probation has only received a very small number of packets to date, the expectation is that it will take approximately one hour to review each of the pre-release packets. If it is determined that an individual is not eligible for PCS, Probation can challenge acceptance of the case through a rejection process to be developed by CDCR. **IC3**

④ Probation Sends Additional Conditions and Reporting Instructions

Upon completion of the Eligibility Screening, the PRC will return any additional conditions and reporting instructions to CDCR. The packet will include additional supervision conditions and arrangements for psychiatric and physical health medication continuation, if required, along with the reporting location for the PSP’s initial visit. If the PSP is determined to have a mental health

history, their first visit will be at a HUB where DMH will conduct a comprehensive Behavioral Health Screening.

⑤ CDCR Secures Signature

CDCR will secure the PSP's signature on the PCS Agreement Form and fax a copy to the PRC. The DPO will be responsible for tracking the release dates through the APS. The PRC staff will monitor the case from receipt of the packet to the initial office visit. They will also monitor release dates and assist the DPO with tracking release of the PSP. Legislative action will need to be taken to ensure that CDCR has the authority to incarcerate the PSP for an additional period for failure to sign the PCS Standard and Special Conditions Form. L2

⑥ PSP is Released with \$200

CDCR will release the PSP with \$200. The PSP will need to cover clothing and any travel-related expenses with these funds. The expectation is that they will use these funds to go to their local residence and to report to their assigned Probation Office or HUB.

⑦ PSP has Two Business Days to Report to HUB or Probation Office

The PSP will generally have two business days to report to his/her assigned location (up to two additional days can be added based on the distance that must be travelled) – either a HUB or a Probation Office. Failure to report within the time specified will raise an initial red flag. If the PSP does not report within the specified timeframe, a DPO will attempt to contact the individual which may include making phone calls and sending a letter to the last known address. If after making reasonable efforts, Probation is unable to contact them, they will be considered in desertion and the revocation process will be initiated. It is important to note that while CDCR statistics indicate that less than 2% of parolees abscond within 5 days of release, Probation will have to track and report statistics for this new population. Once a clear absconder pattern is established, Probation will develop standard policies and procedures, indicating how long to wait before initiating the revocation process. IC4 Legislative action must also be taken to ensure: 1) Probation has statutory authority to issue a warrant for absconders; 2) Probation has statutory authority to order detention of absconder; and 3) Sheriff has statutory authority to detain absconders without a court order. L3

Although we expect that Probation has received the pre-release packet for everyone who shows up for supervision and monitoring, we have established protocols just in case a PSP shows up prior to the packet being received. Since Probation has a no wrong door policy, the DPO will contact the PRC Release Coordinator who will contact the State to determine if the individual qualifies for PCS. If it is determined that the walk-in does qualify for the program, the PRC will make arrangements to get the packet and will work with CDCR to determine why the packet was not initially forwarded. If it happens often enough, Probation will maintain statistics and work with CDCR to help resolve this problem. The DPO at the area office will provide temporary instructions and schedule the person for an immediate return appointment whereby the complete

orientation process can be initiated. If Probation is able to secure appropriate information that day, a more detailed orientation may be provided.

It is conceivable; however, that Probation could have walk-ins who are actually intended for traditional state parole. If the person was intended for state parole, the DPO will seek to determine his/her parole office and instruct them where to report. The DPO will call the parole agent to let them know the parolee reported to Probation in error. The no wrong door policy mandates that appropriate service be provided to any and all who walk through the doors.

⑧ Probation Office/HUB Orientation and Behavioral Health Screening

○ Probation Office/HUB Orientation


Once the PSP arrives at the assigned location, the orientation process begins. The standard orientation processing will occur at both the Probation Office and the HUB. The only difference between the two is that the HUB will have the qualified staff available to conduct the Behavioral Health Screening. The following activities occur during the orientation process.

- **Full Orientation** – PSP will meet with the DPO from the Screening, Intake, and Assessment Team (SIAT) (highlighted in Step 9) to receive specific instructions of what is required of them while they are under PCS. They will, among other things:
 - Review their supervision conditions as outlined in the Agreement Form along with other requirements
 - Review the demographics and logistical information submitted in the pre-release packet
 - Provide the PSP with the name and contact information of the DPO
 - Notify the PSP of their reporting location site
- **Conduct the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory** – The Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) is an assessment that measures the risk and need factors of offenders, and aids in determining the PSP's risk level. The LS/CMI is a single application that provides all the essential tools needed to aid the DPO in the treatment planning and management of offenders. The initial LS/CMI scores will be captured as baseline data. The scores will identify the criminogenic risk/needs and responsivity factors that will aid in tailoring the appropriate case plan, highlighting needed services.

The LS/CMI assessment focuses on eight central criminogenic needs in order to determine risk and how these needs can be addressed, as well as identifying strengths. The central targeted needs are:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ➤ Criminal History | ➤ Companions |
| ➤ Education/Employment | ➤ Alcohol/Drug Problem |
| ➤ Family/Marital | ➤ Pro-Criminal Attitude/Orientation |
| ➤ Leisure/Recreation | ➤ Antisocial Pattern |

Once a PSP's criminogenic needs are identified and prioritized, emergent issues are identified and the appropriate referrals to qualified treatment programs will be matched to their needs in order to capitalize on research-backed treatment interventions. Evidence-based practice clearly demonstrates that effective treatment and reduction of criminogenic needs correlates to reduced recidivism. The LS/CMI assessment enables Probation to identify and address the needs of the PSP. Probation will work in collaboration with provider agencies, FBOs, or CBOs that can provide services to address the identified need and support of the individual as they reintegrate back into society.

To ensure a successful implementation, the County will contract with existing CBOs to launch the program. However, a Request for Proposal (RFP) will be developed to provide CBOs with the opportunity to compete for provision of these services. 

- **Initiate Risk Assessment** – The DPO from the SIAT will establish an initial risk assessment level, which correlates to the level of risk the PSP poses to the community. For the first 30 days, all PSPs will be categorized as Tier I (High) and will need to adhere to more stringent standards (higher number of office and field visits, etc). Later in the process (highlighted in Step 10) we will define the requirements for each of the three Tiers.


- **HUB: Behavioral Health Screening**

Mental health issues will be handled by Systems Navigators through co-located DMH staff at the HUBs. These staff will be responsible for three main components:

1. Screen for substance abuse and mental health issues using the protocols from the Information and Resource Center (IRC);
2. Develop a treatment recommendation based on that screening and assessment to be included in the Case Plan; and
3. Schedule appointments with the community forensic providers responsible for carrying out the treatment recommendations at the appropriate level of intensity. For example, most clients will require outpatient treatment for mental illness or co-occurring substance abuse problems, but others will require more intense interventions perhaps including Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) or IMD step-down programs.

These co-located staff will also be available to consult with DPOs in coordinating with the non-treatment CBOs, and assisting with the MediCal and Healthy Way Los Angeles (HWLA) sign-up, though they could not be the main agent for these activities.

- **Apply for Benefits** – DPSS will have staff co-located at the HUBs, where they will work with PSPs to determine if they qualify for benefits (CalFresh, MediCal, General Relief (GR), Supplemental Social Security, etc.). A PSP whose initial assignment is not to a HUB but to a Probation Office will need to go directly to their local DPSS office in order to apply for benefits. The Department of Health Services (DHS) will assist in processing these individuals for HWLA benefits where appropriate. It is important to note that individuals who are not

complying with their supervised conditions are not eligible for GR. Therefore, DPSS and Probation are in the process of developing the “GR Non-Compliance” criteria and a process whereby DPSS is notified when a PSP has absconded or when the revocation process has been initiated. 

Note: Fleeing felons and individuals who are in violation of their PCS are not eligible for GR or CalFresh. In addition, individuals are ineligible for CalFresh benefits if convicted of any drug felony offenses, which include unlawfully transporting, importing into the State, selling, furnishing, administering, giving away, possessing for sale, purchasing for purpose of sale, manufacturing, possessing precursors with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance or cultivating, and harvesting or processing marijuana. However, individuals convicted of possession for personal use of a controlled substance may be eligible to receive CalFresh benefits, if they can provide proof of one of the following:

- Completion of a government-recognized drug treatment program;
- Participation in a government-recognized drug treatment program;
- Enrollment in a government-recognized drug treatment program;
- Placement on a waiting list for a government-recognized drug treatment program; or
- Other evidence that the legal use of controlled substances has ceased.

Screening, Intake, and Assessment Team

Probation will have a Screening, Intake, and Assessment Team (SIAT) that will hold and assess all cases for up to the first 30 days. The SIAT will conduct the initial orientation and LS/CMI, and ultimately determine the final Tier level. At that time, the case will be transferred out to the respective Supervision Staff for the duration of the supervision period.

Case Plan Development

The Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is a component of the overall Case Plan that includes orientation, assessment, case assignment, and supervision. In general, the DPO adheres to the following process in developing the ITP:

- Reviews Conditions of Supervision and emphasizes specific treatments included in the ITP.
- Initiates Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) intervention to treat the client’s criminogenic risk as determined by the LS/CMI. CBT Interventions are introduced, as dosage and levels of treatment intensity are determined by the domain scores from the LS/CMI.
- Emphasizes the importance of the PSP following and adhering to the established ITP, which is critical to their mental, emotional, and physical stabilization. DPOs will provide the appropriate referrals to services and establish linkages to needed resources. Referrals include County-approved substance abuse programs, anger management, family and individual counseling, housing and shelter, food banks, Countywide 211 information line, medical clinics, child care services information, job-readiness and educational programs. Oftentimes, the DPO makes the initial phone call to establish the

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

direct points of contact for clients, sets up appointments, and assists with the paperwork and documents required to receive services.

- Discusses the importance of the PSP finding employment and/or developing employment skills. Once again, appropriate referrals are made to support the individual in achieving this goal.

The intent of the ITP is to create a fluid case management structure that continues to identify potential risks and needs. Part of the program fidelity process includes the task of reassessing at various stages of treatment to ensure program effectiveness and client compliance. The ability of the client to adhere to and address the risks and needs identified in the ITP can result in the successful completion of supervision, including early termination. Non-compliance with the Case Plan and/or ITP can potentially result in the imposition of intermediate sanctions or other alternatives to custody.

Once the risk levels are fully assessed, the PSP will be placed in the appropriate supervision Tier; which identifies their supervision level and minimum supervision requirements. DPOs will have the authority of adjusting the supervision level with supervisor approval.

⑩ Risk Level Determination

To implement a response to this shift in community corrections, Probation developed a three-tiered system designed to provide an appropriate level of supervision based on levels of risk. Risk levels will be based on the LS/CMI but can be overridden by Probation according to various indicators. The Risk Level determines the type of supervision the PSP will require. All PSPs accepted into the program will be assigned a Tier 1 supervision level and assessed for treatment needs within the first 30 days, during which time the assessment is verified. Due to the high risk of PSPs re-offending during the first months of community supervision, services will be generally frontloaded. The PSP will receive intense supervision by reporting no less than twice per month to their assigned DPO during this period of time. Once the Risk Levels are fully assessed, the PSP will be placed into one of the following Tiers, which identifies their supervision level and minimum program requirements. Consistent with evidence-based trends for client management, Probation will assess high-risk clients to determine the level of risk they pose to the community and what treatment modalities and dosage would best achieve measurable outcomes.

MINIMUM MONTHLY STANDARDS					
Tier	Supervision Level	Office Visits	Field Visits	Narcotic Testing	Assessment Pre & Post
I	High	1	1	1-2	Orientation & CBT Completion
II	Medium	1	Quarterly	1-2	Orientation & CBT Completion as needed
III	Low	1	None	2 per Quarter	Orientation

Probation will enter the Tier Level into APS where Law Enforcement agencies will be able to view them. At any point during the supervision and monitoring process, Law Enforcement agencies can submit pertinent information about a specific PSP to the DPO. The DPO will review the additional information provided and will make the final determination of whether the risk level needs to change. DPOs have the authority of adjusting the Supervision Level as required to effectively supervise and monitor the PSP. The adjustments will be made based on need and according to the supervision model and evidence-based practices. There may be also be times when the DPOs require additional office or field visits that go beyond the minimum monthly standards.

⑪ PSP Supervision and Monitoring

After the case has been assigned to the appropriate supervision DPO, the DPO will:

- Review the case planning process with the PSP
- Use Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques to increase the engagement of the PSP from the onset.
- Identify the dosage of rehabilitative services that are required to promote intrinsic change that will support meeting the case plan stated goals
- Develop a preliminary case plan within 30 days based upon the needs of the PSP
- Schedule a case plan conference with the PSP within 30 days of case assignment
- Provide PSP with an Individualized Treatment Plan and schedule

The DPO will monitor the PSP's progress through the program and update the case plan as needed. The DPO will review the PSP case plan to assess: (a) provisions of prescribed evidence-based practice interventions and other activities; (b) accomplishment of case plan objectives; and (c) timely updates on the case plan for provision of after care services.

The PSP will be supervised by a DPO trained in principles of effective correctional interventions and cognitive behavioral curriculum. Before the DPO and the PSP begin the ongoing CBT interventions or treatment referrals, the Working Alliance Inventory Survey (WAI-SR) pre-test will be completed by the PSP. The WAI-SR is a self-rating form composed of a series of Likert-scale questions. It is a standardized, reliable instrument for evaluating the extent to which a client and therapist work collaboratively, purposefully, and connect emotionally.

A WAI-SR will be completed in order to measure the working relationship between the DPO and the PSP. The PSP will complete a Participant Evaluation at the completion of each CBT session. The DPO will be responsible for completing a post-assessment after the completion of each CBT session. The DPO will complete the Participant Evaluation form prior to each CBT session. The Evaluation and Assessment Instruments are validated tools composed of Likert-scale questions designed to measure pre- and post-participation results for both the PSP and DPO. The instruments measure participant progress through self-assessment and provider assessment. The WAI-SR and Participant Evaluation forms will be administered by the SDPO.

During office visits, the PSP will receive Cognitive Behavioral Therapy administered by the DPO to motivate and guide offenders in their decisions to make positive life changes.

The DPO will be responsible for providing reports, tracking of collected data, and verifying proof of PSP compliance. It is critical that the PSP participate in structured behavioral, social learning, and cognitive behavioral evidence-based interventions to target their prioritized criminogenic needs as determined by the risk and needs assessment and outlined in the case plan.

12 No Violation

The ability of the PSP to adhere to and address the risks and needs identified in the treatment plan can result in the successful completion of supervision, including early discharge. PSPs that have been on supervision with no violations for six consecutive months will be reviewed for early discharge. The LS/CMI will be re-administered; the scores will be reviewed and compared in conjunction with earlier administered pre-test. The overall changes in criminogenic needs and the risk of reoffending will determine the need for continued supervision or early discharge.

PSPs who have no violations within a 12-month period would have successfully met their obligations and will be automatically discharged, as required by state law at the completion of the 12th month.

13 Violation

DPOs will be responsible for providing reports, tracking data on PSPs, and verifying proof of compliance. The DPO will work closely with the PSP to encourage program compliance, support them in adhering to the treatment plan, and equally as important, monitor and supervise them to ensure public safety.

Non-compliance with the Case Plan and/or Individualized Treatment Plan can potentially result in the imposition of intermediate sanctions or other alternatives to custody. There are numerous ways that a PSP can violate compliance and the severity of the violations will dictate the options the DPOs will use to ensure program compliance and public safety. For example, a less severe violation would be missing only one office or one treatment visit within a six-month period. For these PSPs, the DPOs will work closely with them to ensure that they quickly get back on track. However, for more severe types of violations such as absconding or failure to adhere to the treatment plan, DPOs will exercise increased level of intermediate sanctions such as flash incarceration (up to 10-days in jail) or invoke the revocation process. Probation will provide access to Law Enforcement to Adult Probation System to monitor for potential and verified violations of AB 109 supervised individuals. **IC7**

Understanding that each case is different, there are some basic guidelines that will be developed and expanded upon once Probation has more in-depth interactions with these individuals.

- **Intermediate Sanctions** – The DPO will address minor and technical violations and any modification to the conditions at the supervising agency level. The DPO will provide information regarding non-compliance with conditions of supervision and recommendations for intermediate sanctions to the unit SDPO. If approved, the sanctions will be imposed

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

pursuant to the PCS agreement. Sanctions can range from enhanced treatment or services, flash incarceration (up to ten days in County Jail), GPS or Electronic Monitoring, Probation Adult Alternative Work Service (PAAWS), etc. Should intermediate sanction fail or the PSP sustains a new arrest or a serious violation, the matter will be considered for the Revocation Process.

- **Flash Incarceration** – A PSP who is violating the supervision conditions or treatment plan can be placed in County Jail for a maximum of ten days. Legislative action must be taken to ensure that Sheriff/Probation has the authority to arrest and detain an individual for flash incarceration without a court order. L4
- **Electronic Monitoring** – A PSP can also be placed on Electronic Monitoring System that allows the department to tell 24 hours a day, seven days a week, whether the PSP is living up to the supervision requirements of his or her placement.
- **PAAWS** – A PSP can be placed in Probation's PAAWS program to perform services in Probation's facilities (area offices, juvenile halls, and camps) such as landscaping, weed abatement, janitorial maintenance, and general maintenance.
- **Revocation Process** – AB 109/117 shifts the responsibility for holding revocation hearings for PSPs to the Court. If a DPO believes a PSP has failed to respond to intermediate sanctions and that further use of intermediate sanctions is not an appropriate response to an alleged violation, the DPO may initiate proceedings to revoke PCS. If a PSP is arrested on new charges, Probation staff will confer with prosecutors and the status of a new case when determining whether to initiate the revocation process.

The revocation process begins with the referral by the DPO to the SDPO for an internal Probable Cause Determination (PCD). Once probable cause has been determined, Probation will notify the PSP, the PSP's attorney and the District Attorney's (DA) Office and schedule a Probable Cause Hearing (PCH). The PCH presents an opportunity for a settlement to be reached on the appropriate sanction. If there is no settlement at the PCH, Probation will file a revocation petition with the Court.

Within five days of Probation's filing of the petition, the Court must determine whether probable cause exists to proceed with revocation. If the Court Hearing Officer determines that there are grounds for a revocation and signs off on the petition, a formal Revocation Hearing will be scheduled within 45 days. The DA, Defense Counsel, the PSP and any victims will be notified. At the revocation hearing, the Hearing Officer will make a ruling on the petition; the maximum sanction that can be imposed is 180 days in local custody. Those remanded to jail custody on a sanction will receive one-for-one credit. Legislative action will need to be taken to give courts authority to issue a warrant for arrest of PSPs who fail to appear for revocation hearing. L5

14 Case Closure

The DPO will take the following steps to close out the case:


Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

- The DPO will administer the LS/CMI and WAI-SR assessment upon the PSP's successful completion of the individual case plan requirements.
- Cases will be reviewed at four months of supervision to identify cases that have no violations. Cases that are violation-free for six months will be reviewed for early termination. Any case that has been violation-free for a 12 month-period will be required to be terminated at the completion of the 12th month.
- The DPO will assist the PSP in identifying resources in an effort to increase the likelihood of successful community reintegration.
- The DPO will schedule an exit conference with the PSP.
- The DPO will complete the Program Completion Form and submit it to the Quality Assurance Unit.

Quality Assurance Unit

In an effort to maximize the probability that minimum standards of quality will be maintained, the Quality Assurance Unit will implement a systemic observation and evaluation process which examines the various components of the program. This is not a simple auditing exercise, but an ongoing and intensive review of the implementation of processes and procedures, training standards, and CBT and MI fidelity monitoring, which creates a quality assurance feedback loop. Observations, data collection, data analysis, and other relevant actions will be taken to ensure that desired levels of quality are in accordance with the standards of the program. These tasks and analysis cannot be performed by external groups, but must be maintained by specialized, trained, and certified personnel that have a comprehensive understanding of the evidenced-based practices and principals.

Data Analysis

A database will be maintained to track three (3) particular outcomes; successful completion of supervision, treatment participation, and CBT treatment effectiveness. The database will include specific demographic variables that are directly related to successful outcomes. These variables include age, ethnicity, sex, currently employed and completion of high school. The database will also include all pre/post measurements. The results from the database will be analyzed to evaluate overall program effectiveness, performance and stated outcomes. 

In addition, Probation will maintain an alternate database that reflects the Motivational Interviewing skill-set and competency levels of all AB 109 Deputies. This database will contain all training and program adherence data collection for every member of the AB 109 implementation team, which will evidence adherence to training and outcome protocol to support overall program outcomes.

Observation Procedures

In order to assure that CBT and Motivational Interviewing interventions are being utilized and implemented with fidelity to the model, Program Analysts will conduct direct observations of live, one-on-one sessions between the DPO and the PSP. Observations will be conducted in each area office on no less than a quarterly basis.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Staff Roles & Responsibilities

In order to insure timely completion of each Quarterly Assessment, the Supervising Program Analyst (SPA) will be responsible for scheduling and coordinating the observation date and time for each DPO II. Observation sessions should be scheduled per day until completion of the area office location. The SPA will coordinate all assessment sessions with the SDPO of each DPO by sending scheduling dates to each SDPO. Quarterly Assessment dates are dependent upon initial training and Baseline Assessment dates.

The SDPO will be responsible for promoting staff adherence to the scheduling of observation dates and times for each DPO in their unit. Upon completion of all observations for the unit, a service delivery meeting will be scheduled between the SDPOs, SPA and Master Trainer. The SDPOs will be provided with the individual DPO scores, their strengths and areas of needed improvement. Once advised of Quarterly Assessment dates, it will be the responsibility of the DPO to schedule a time for a live session with a PSP.

Training & Program Standards

The following training outline and minimum program standards have been designed to ensure that personnel assigned to work with the AB 109 PCS population maintain a skill-set level required to address the needs of this population:

- **Director, SDPO & DPO Training:** Training courses include: LS/CMI, Motivational Interviewing (MI & CBT: Change Agent Skills, 24-hours), Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), 16-hours, "Public Safety Realignment Training, 8-hours, and "AB 109 Revocation Process Training," 8-hours.
- **Program Analyst Training:** Training courses included: LS/CMI, Motivational Interviewing (MI & CBT: Change Agent Skills, 24-hours), Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), 16-hours" and "Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity Coding System (MITI), 40-hours."
- **MI-Inter-Rater Reliability (IRR):** All Program Analysts who participate in the promulgation of Motivational Interviewing skill data use the "Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity Coding System" (MITI). Coders are required to achieve and maintain an average of 80% inter-rater reliability per established coding samples. All Coders will be trained by, and are required to receive monthly coding boosters, from a MITI Coding Master Trainer and member of the Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT).
- **CBT Service Delivery:** Program Analysts assess the service delivery of CBT interventions while also assessing the use of Motivational Interviewing.

Realignment Funding and Staffing Management

The County's Chief Executive Office will serve as the lead on realignment funding and staffing management matters. The CEO, in consultation with affected departments, will be responsible for providing funding and staffing recommendations to the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of implementing this plan.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Initially, the performance outcomes will be reviewed quarterly in order to determine the appropriate level of funding required to support each of the various functions. Throughout the implementation process, changes may be recommended in order to improve the desired outcomes.

Information Management Systems

The development of an integrated PSP database containing CDCR Pre-Release, CDCR Parolee, County Probation, and Sheriff's crime, offender, and criminal history data is a critical requirement for the effective management of the PSP Population. The Sheriff's Department will be responsible for developing a PSP tracking system that would serve LA County but in the long-term could potentially become a statewide system. All interested parties will need to work in collaboration to develop design specifications that meet the needs of the various constituents.

The PSP system will allow users to access a PSP's information and status using the LACRIS Blue Check and Facial Recognition technologies loaded on their personal handheld device such as a "Blackberry Smart Phone". The Blue Check system is tied to the Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) and provides instantaneous feedback from a simple fingerprint. Future proposed enhancements include the addition of a "Google Earth" mapping system complete with crime data overlay maps. This will allow the users to instantly identify geographic relationships between crime and probationers. Ultimately, PSP data must be accessible to law enforcement partners Countywide, if we are to be able to effectively manage the PSC population.

Roles & Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the PCS Implementation Plan are as follows:

Entity	Roles & Responsibilities
Probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lead agency for PCS program ✓ Sole responsibility for determining eligibility ✓ Responsible for determining and modifying Risk Levels (Tier I – III) ✓ Determines when PCS may require additional monitoring from Law Enforcement ✓ Initiates the flash incarceration and PCS revocation processes
Sheriff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lead absconder apprehension efforts ✓ Lead the development of an integrated PSP database
Sheriff/Local Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assist Probation with address verification ✓ Provide additional monitoring of PCS population at request of Probation ✓ Provides arrest and flash incarceration support for PCS violations at request of Probation ✓ Receives copies of the pre-release packets ✓ Receives notification of absconders ✓ Receives notification of PCS violators ✓ Receives notification when a PSP ends PCS
DA, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Superior Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lead the revocation hearing process
DMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review PCS pre-release packets ✓ Assess for mental health needs ✓ Develop treatment plan ✓ Assist PSP in accessing treatment services (Referrals to CBOs)
DPSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assist PSPs assigned to HUBs ✓ Determine eligibility for programs ✓ Assist homeless population with finding housing (Referrals to CBOs)
DPH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assist PCS in accessing treatment services (Referrals to CBOs)
CBOs & FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide services as requested by Probation, Sheriff, DMH, DPSS, and DPH
CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lead on realignment funding and staffing management
CCJCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lead on implementation coordination and monitoring ✓ Provides monthly reports to the Board of Supervisors, on implementation coordination and performance, in collaboration with impacted departments

Implementation Considerations

Implementation Considerations		Page #
1	A process will need to be developed so that the State Department of Mental Health and Public Health can release pertinent medical and mental health information required to successfully treat PSPs. PSP may be required to sign a consent form to have this information released.	14
2	Probation will need to create a list of names and contact numbers for each of the local Law Enforcements. In addition, they will need to address the expected timeframes required for the address verification.	15
3	Process will need to be established with the State so that Probation can notify the state that the individual does not qualify for the PCS Program.	15
4	Probation to develop standard policy and procedure for initiating the revocation process.	16
5	Contract with existing CBOs to launch the program. Develop RFP to provide qualifying CBOs with the opportunity to compete for provision of these services.	18
6	DPSS and Probation to develop the GR Non-Compliance criteria and process for notifying DPSS when a PSP has absconded and/or revocation process has been initiated.	19
7	Probation will need to develop the mechanism for law enforcement to monitor APS for potential and verified violations as it relates to AB 109 supervised persons.	22
8	Sherriff to develop PSP tracking system. All interested parties will need to work in collaboration to develop design specifications that meet the needs of the various constituents.	24
9	Key metrics will need to be developed for assessing the effectiveness of the framework.	26

Legislative Issues

Legislative	Page #
1 PCS Eligibility Acutely Mentally ill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request – If individual is acutely psychotic at time of release from a State prison, they will not be eligible for PCS and must remain under State supervision. (Related to Sec. 37 and Sec. 47 of AB 117) 	14
2 Failure to Sign Conditions of PCS Supervision (Standard and Special Conditions) Form <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authority to incarcerate at CDCR for an additional period. Statutory authority must be given to extend the PCS custody period at the State level for failure to sign the PCS Standard and Special Conditions Form. 	16
3 PCS Absconders – Authority to issue warrant for arrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request – Statutory authority must be given to Probation to revoke PCS and issue a warrant for arrest of an individual on PCS who has been categorized as an absconder. Request – Statutory authority must be given to Probation to order detention of an individual on an absconder warrant until resolution of the revocation (longer than the 10 days that is granted currently in AB 109/117). Request – Statutory authority must be given to Sheriff to detain an individual on order from Probation (no court order). 	16
4 Flash Incarceration – Authority to arrest or have law enforcement arrest for flash incarceration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request – Statutory authority must be given to Sheriff/Probation to arrest an individual on PCS who is in the community if determination is made for flash incarceration. Request – Statutory authority/duty must be given to Sheriff to detain an individual on order from Probation (no court order). 	23
5 Failure to Appear for Revocation Hearing – Authority to issue warrant for arrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request – Statutory authority must be given to Court Hearing Office to revoke PCS and issue a warrant for arrest of individual on PCS who fails to appear for revocation hearing. (Addressed in DA-drafted language) 	24

Parolee Revocations

AB 109/117 shifts the responsibility for holding revocation hearings for state parolees from the State Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) to the County court system. As of July 1, 2013, the Court will handle revocations for parolees under CDCR supervision with the exception of those on parole for a life sentence. BPH will continue to oversee the revocation process for offenders under CDCR parole supervision until July 1, 2013. Under AB 109/117 parolees will only be able to serve violations of their community supervision once revoked in county jail – not state prison. The only exception is for persons previously sentenced to a term of life who can continue to be returned to state prison on a revocation. The length of a jail custody sanction imposed for a parole violator is limited to 180 days.

Jail Population Management

Background

With the passage of AB 109/117 an unprecedented shift in public safety services from the State to local agencies will commence in the coming months. In Los Angeles County, this shift is monumental and will not only mark a challenge for the Sheriff's Department, but also the District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Department, Department of Mental Health, Department of Health Services, Superior Court, and all municipalities.

AB 109/117 changes the way certain felonies are sentenced. Specifically, individuals sentenced after October 1, 2011 on non-serious, non-violent, non-sex charges are no longer eligible for state prison sentences, unless they have prior serious or violent felony convictions or are required to register as a sex offender. The bills do not impact lengths of sentences.

Incarceration in state prison would be mandatory for any convicted N3s who have a prior serious or violent felony (pursuant to PC 1192.7 (c) or PC 667.5 (c)) or sex offender registration requirement (pursuant to PC 290).

Under AB 109/117:

- No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails
- No inmates currently in state prison will be released early
- All felons sent to state prison will continue to serve their entire sentence in state prison
- All felons convicted of current or prior serious or violent offenses, sex offenses, and sex offenses against children will go to state prison.
- There are 59 additional crimes that are not defined in Penal Code as serious or violent offenses that will continue to qualify for state prison sentences.

AB 109/117 General Parameters

AB 109/117:

- Maintains length of sentences (e.g. what was once a 3-year prison sentence will now be a 3-year jail sentence)
- Allows courts the option to impose a jail plus felony probation sentence for convicted offenders who are not eligible for state prison under realignment
- Establishes that individuals sentenced to terms in both State prison and jail would serve the aggregate term in State prison
- Allows counties to contract with CDCR to house local inmates in State prison
- Allows counties to contract with other public agencies for jail inmate housing in Community Corrections Facilities (CCFs)

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

The bills allow local authorities to implement alternative custody and supervision tools, including alternative custody tools for county jails, home detention for low-level offenders, local jail credits to mirror current one-for-one state prison credits, and broadens the maximum allowable hospital costs for jail inmates.

In order for our population management to be effective, we must begin risk and needs assessments from the moment an inmate enters the system. Current inmate reception center protocol already identifies the medical and mental health needs of an inmate as they transition into custody. By adding additional screening, we can begin to identify not only the medical and mental health needs, but determine an entire treatment plan unique to each inmate. Alternative housing, educational wants/needs and treatment programs (within custody as well as community based) can be identified. The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) is one of the tools we may use to assist us in identifying the needs of an inmate both while in custody and upon re-entry into the community.

The segment of this new population that will have to be closely monitored are those with long-term sentences. According to the District Attorney's Office, approximately 50 people a year are sentenced to terms around 25 years for some N3 crimes that would now be subject to local sentences. Although county jails have never been designed to be used as long-term housing, it is something we do on a regular basis. It is not unheard of for an inmate to be in our custody for 5-7 years who have complex or multiple cases. We also currently house sex offenders under Civil Commitments, several of whom have been in our custody for more than 10 years.

As this population increases, we may be able to identify a particular housing location more suitable for them; however, due to the varying security levels, medical/mental health needs and other screening concerns, they initially will be housed throughout our facilities. If we determine there are enough of these long-term offenders who have similar security levels, then we may begin to dedicate dorms and/or buildings to house them at Pitchess Detention Center. This will enable Inmate Services Bureau (formerly Offender Services) the opportunity to provide the necessary programming which is vital to the success of Realignment. Other options for managing the long-term offenders include the use of Fire Camps, Community Correctional Facilities, and contracting back with the State, which will be discussed in more detail below.

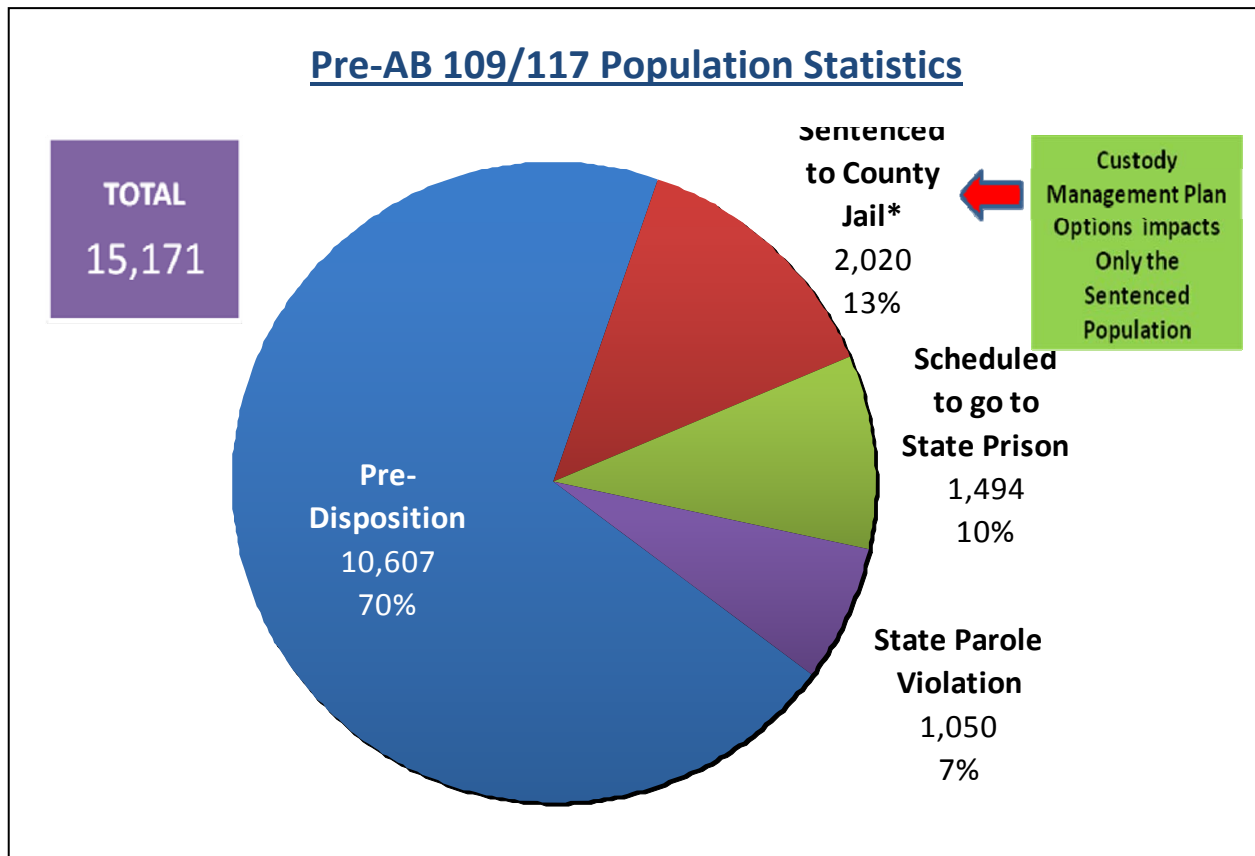
Assumptions

In order to properly assess the impact of realignment, statistics from several entities including the District Attorney's (DA) Office and CDCR were obtained. These numbers can vary dramatically from year to year and are in constant flux. The following Custody Implementation Plan is based in part on 2010 statistics. The actual number of felons expected to receive County sentences instead of state prison terms is approximately 7,000 per year.

Several different strategies have been developed on the re-opening of these housing areas based on financial, personnel, and the growth of the differing segments of the inmate population. These differing strategies will be decided upon as the demands of the growing population are assessed in the first few weeks and months of Realignment.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

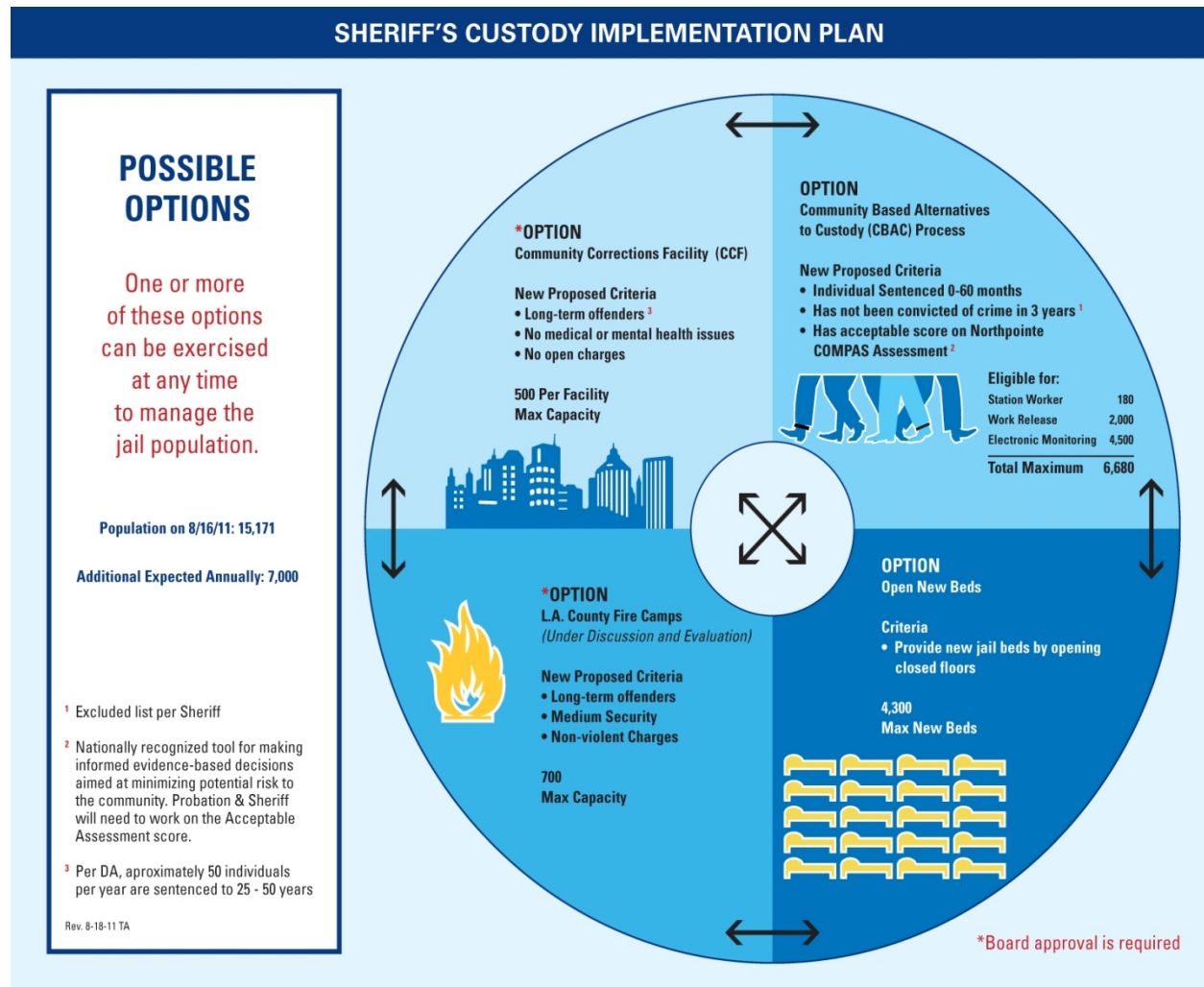
The current jail population is 15,171 (as of August 16, 2011). CDCR statistics and estimates from the District Attorney's Office indicate that approximately 7,000 felons are currently sentenced to state prison from Los Angeles County each year on charges that will no longer qualify for state prison.



The proposed Implementation plan only affects the sentenced population. There is a CCJCC subcommittee comprised of representatives from the Court, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Sheriff and Probation currently working on improving and streamlining the Pre-Trial Release Decision-making process.

Proposed Implementation Plan

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Jail Population Management Model serves as a framework by which the Sheriff's Department will manage individuals sentenced to County Jail including the population of non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders realigned under AB 109¹. The options outlined in the chart are designed to be used singularly or simultaneously as the Sheriff works to manage the jail population.



¹ Individuals eligible for county jail sentence include those convicted of a non-violent (PC 667.5), non-serious (PC 1197.5), non-sex (PC 290) offense who do not have a prior serious, violent or sex conviction.

Utilization of Community-Based Alternatives to Custody (CBAC) Program

The Sheriff's Department currently utilizes CBAC to manage the sentenced jail population. Alternative custody options under CBAC include: 1) Station Workers 2) Work Release and 3) Electronic Monitoring including GPS monitoring.

The Sheriff's Department has a comprehensive process to identify the individuals who qualify for the CBAC options. Currently, the CBAC Unit receives a report each day listing those inmates who were sentenced within the Los Angeles Superior Courts system the previous day. Custody Assistants immediately begin identifying those inmates who qualify for station workers, work release, voluntary electronic monitoring program. Each alternative housing option has an agreed upon list of charges that disqualify an inmate. Once an inmate passes this initial set of qualifiers, a criminal history check is completed to further identify whether he will be suited for alternative housing. The inmate is then interviewed prior to their transfer and/or release into the selected program.

Within the same office, members of the Probation Department receive the same list and begin assessing those eligible for the voluntary felony electronic monitoring program option. The same charges are used for disqualification; however, they apply an additional qualified assessment tool to those who meet their criteria prior to releasing them on the program.

The three programs are described below:

- **Station Workers** – To qualify for Station Worker, an inmate must have a minimum of 30 days left on his sentence, must be less than 55 years old, have a security level of six or below, cannot be associated with a gang, is fully sentenced, whose legal residency is not questionable and has no medical conditions. Individuals who meet these criteria will be placed to work and live at the Station.
- **Work Release** – If the individual does not qualify for Station Worker, they may qualify for Work Release. Staff will run a Consolidated Criminal History Reporting System (CCHRS) report and review the excluded charges list. To qualify for Work Release, the inmate must be in jail for greater than 15 days, have a security level below seven, and a verifiable home address. If the security level is above seven and/or the home address is not verifiable, the inmate is not eligible for Work Release.
- **Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program (VEMP)** – The last CBAC program to consider is the Voluntary Electronic Monitoring. To qualify the inmate must have committed a misdemeanor, have a verifiable address, and demonstrates their ability to finance the cost. The department will review the Trial Court Information System (TCIS) looking for cases with failures to appear, felony charges, continuance of court orders, restraining orders, outstanding warrants, etc. If the risk assessment is under 17, they qualify for the VEMP. In situations where the Risk Level is greater than 17, the application is forwarded to the Probation department who will make the final determination. If approved, the inmate will be placed on Electronic Monitoring.

An enhancement to the program is the potential implementation of the Northpointe COMPAS Assessment (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions) or other

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

validated assessment tool. The COMPAS-Assessment tool is designed to assist correctional professionals in making decisions concerning the necessary levels of supervision, identifying security level classifications and assessing treatment progress. COMPAS provides separate risk estimates for violence, recidivism, failure to appear, and community failure. The COMPAS also provides a “criminogenic and needs profile” for the offender, which provides information about the offender with respect to criminal history, needs assessment, criminal attitudes, social environment, and social support.

COMPAS assesses the range of risk and criminogenic needs factors through semi-structured interviews with offenders and other sources of data collection, including a self-report survey. The tool consists of a 54-item scale comprised of the following ten subscales: prior criminal history, education, employment, financial situation, family/marital relationships, accommodation, use of leisure time, companions, alcohol/drug use, emotional/mental health, and attitudes/orientation. The State CDCR is currently using this tool and it appears to be quite effective.

Process Under Realignment

The long-term goal of the Sheriff’s Department will be to properly assess each inmate not just for their risk factors, but for their needs. This will enable us to assign the inmate to a jail-based program best suited for them. In order to accomplish this, we will eventually need to assess each inmate several times so the behavioral changes that occur during incarceration can be supported through transition; however, until we get a true picture of how many N3s enter our system, we will focus our assessment on the sentenced population.

The Community Transition Unit (CTU) has developed a staffing model they believe will be able to successfully administer the COMPAS risk and needs assessment to the sentenced inmates on the same list generated for CBAC. Using this tool, in conjunction with the current CBAC standards, they will identify those inmates most suitable for “involuntary” felony EMP. It is estimated the EMP program will cost \$10 a day or approximately \$3,650 per inmate per year. Compliance with the EMP program will be enforced by the new Supervision/Compliance Teams within COPS Bureau.

Prior to an inmate’s release, they will be given transition assistance including any community or faith based programs that may be available. For those inmates who do not meet the criteria, they will channel them into programs and education classes while being case managed by custody assistants in the CTU. Prior to their release from custody, intensive programming, services, and transition assistance will be provided. Should funds be made available, additional programs will continue post-release. This will be discussed in more detail under the section, “Community Reentry Center.”

A working group has also identified aspects of the current CBAC disqualification guidelines that may be modified. One of the main disqualifiers is criminal history. According to studies on recidivism, an inmate’s chance for success significantly rises if he has not been convicted of a crime in the past 3 years. Under our current guidelines, he may be disqualified even if it has been more than 20 years since being convicted of a crime. If the benchmark of 3-5 years on certain crimes is used instead, it would allow us to manage our current population more effectively. This change would have to be approved by the Sheriff and the Board of Supervisors. Another change would be to the station worker parameters. Currently, a transient inmate is automatically disqualified from this option. A

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

plan is in place to begin using GPS ankle bracelets on station workers. If this moves forward, an inmate who claims to be transient should still be acceptable for station housing.

Under the proposed Jail Population Management model, the Sheriff's Department will expand existing criteria for CBAC and will use a validated assessment tool to calculate risk scores. Sentenced inmates that fit the criteria will be considered eligible for CBAC.

One of the obstacles of the current EMP program is that only those individuals, who are able to finance the cost, can participate in the program. AB 109/117 allows the Sheriff to cover the EMP cost, therefore, increasing the number of individuals who can exercise this option. Currently, there are approximately 200 inmates under the EMP Program primarily due to cost. With the financing and the new criteria, the Sheriff has an approximate capacity of 6,680 in CBAC programs.

The criteria will serve as the general framework for how the Sheriff's personnel will make CBAC release decisions. However, as with any existing process, there are exceptions and mitigating circumstances that must always be considered. The Sheriff's Department's focus is public safety; therefore, they have the authority to determine when it is appropriate for an individual to participate in CBAC.

The Sheriff Department will work with local law enforcement agencies to notify them when an individual in their jurisdiction has been placed on a CBAC program, specifically Work Release and Electronic Monitoring.

Re-Open Jail Beds

As needed to support the influx of the additional inmates coming to Los Angeles County, the Sheriff's Department will begin opening closed beds as realignment is implemented. The total number of available beds in the Sheriff's Jail system is approximately 4,300. The Department has a detailed sequence and schedule of floors and locations to be opened as the jail population begins to increase.

RE-OPEN CLOSED AND CURTAILED AREAS - DEPARTMENT NEEDS																
			RE-OPEN CLOSED/ CURTAILED AREAS					STAFFING NEEDED								
			Bunks Per Housing Area	Pers Needed per Housing Area	Total Bunks Opened	Weeks to re- open	Total Pers Needed	Dep	C/A	Cpt	Lt	Sgt	B1	Prof Staff	Notes	
Est Re- Open Date																
16-Oct	TTCF 251/252	Curtailed	384	36	384	2	36	26	10							Deputy items curtailed
30-Oct	TTCF 241/242	Curtailed	384	37	768	2	73	27	10							Deputy items curtailed
13-Nov	North Module 1	Curtailed	400	49	1,168	2	122	25	15				5	5		All Items Curtailed
27-Nov	North Module 2**	Curtailed	408	40	1,576	2	162	25	15							All Items Curtailed
11-Dec	North Module 3	Curtailed	416	87	1,992	2	249	42	13	1	6	7	9	9		All Items Curtailed
25-Dec	North Module 4	Curtailed	400	40	2,392	2	289	25	15							All Items Curtailed
8-Jan	TTCF 261/262	Closed	384	36	2,776	2	325	26	10							Items used to staff LCMC
15-Jan	South Boy	Closed	252	20	3,028	1	345	15	5							
22-Jan	South Eddie	Closed	252	20	3,280	1	365	15	5							
5-Feb	South Mary	Closed	270	20	3,550	2	385	15	5							
26-Feb	MCJ 4000	Curtailed	684	86	4,234	4	471	47	29				5	5		Deputy items curtailed
	TOTALS		4,234					288	132	1	6	17	19	9		

Note: This opening scenario is to be used as a guideline and may be changed. Housing areas opened will be determined upon security and classification needs of the inmate population.

Closure items currently being utilized to curb overtime

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

There are many factors that must be considered when making the decision to open floors. Security level, classification, and other factors determine where inmates can be housed. For example, there are times when a new floor has to be opened in order to house a specific type of inmate, such as those who have mental health issues.

The one aspect of Realignment with no estimated projections is the new authority given to the Probation Department to use “flash incarceration” as a sanction. Since this is a new tool to gain the compliance of those on PCS, it is not known how frequently it will be used. This sanction allows Probation to incarcerate an individual up to 10 days without a hearing. Initial talks between the Probation Department and Custody Division have been to allow some of these sanctions to be housed within Sheriff’s Department Patrol station jails. Station jails are considered Type 1 facilities (Per Title 15/24 standards) and can only house inmates for up to 96 hours. This still needs to be looked into further, but could potentially save bed space and money due to the lower operating costs of a station jail.

Utilization of Fire Camps

The CDCR contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) and the California Department of Fire and Forestry (Cal Fire) to provide inmates to their fire camps. There are currently six fire camps in operation in Los Angeles County. Five of the camps are overseen by the LACFD and one camp is run by Cal Fire. By 2012, CDCR may no longer be capable of housing state inmate fire fighters due to the realignment of lower offenders. These current state inmates are the same level of inmate we expect to house. The CDCR is expected to provide a daily contract rate to house county inmates in these camps.

It is estimated that County Fire can expand to approximately 700 available fire fighter beds and Cal Fire to approximately 100. These camp crews supplement firefighters in local and state brush fires and many times are the first responders. To put their role in perspective, during the recent Station Fire they provided 20 crews which is the equivalent of 75 professional engine crews. This enabled engine crews to remain in place and continue to provide an uninterrupted response to their service areas. These inmate crews also provide annual brush clearance to the County; commit project hours to State Parks, National Parks and CalTrans.

The CDCR has asked the Sheriff’s Department to consider taking over this responsibility of providing the staffing and security of these camps. Should we decide to expand our role at the fire camps, we will have to incur the costs of staffing, food and the necessary security related equipment (radio cars, weapons, etc.). Our preliminary estimates are that it would cost an additional \$10-12 million. Initial estimates of the daily rate to house an inmate at a fire camp are significantly lower than our daily maintenance rate. Since the program itself is a product of Realignment and would benefit public safety, the entire funding should be initially routed through the Community Corrections Partnership for the full funding amount.

If a decision to utilize the fire camps is reached and the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors approves the concept, the Sheriff’s Department would use the following general criteria to house inmates in the camps:

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

- a. Long-term offenders
- b. Low to medium security classification
- c. Non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offense

While housing inmates in fire camps may be a more cost-effective option, there are many factors to consider when making this decision. The inmate must volunteer to participate, complete a vigorous training and be relatively healthy. The challenging aspect is that there must be a pre-designated minimum number of inmates who qualify for this program (to be determined by LA County Fire), in order to open up a fire camp. The positive aspect of this program is that individuals leave the County Jail system with a unique skill set that can lead to future employment opportunities. The Department is researching whether they can provide a vocational training certificate that the inmate can have upon completion of the program.

While this is one of the many options available to the Sheriff, many open questions still need to be addressed with CDCR. The Sheriff also needs to conduct a cost benefit analysis to determine if this option is feasible and cost effective. A detailed staffing, classification and security plan will be developed by the Sheriff's and Fire Departments if this option is utilized and will be included in a detailed implementation plan.

Contracting with Community Correctional Facilities (CCFs)

Another option offered to counties through AB 109/117 is the contracting of bed space with publicly run community correctional facilities (CCFs). Each of these facilities is run by the municipal police department and their officers are certified under 830.55 PC. There are 9 facilities throughout the State that operate under contracts with the CDCR and have been doing so for almost 20 years; however, seven of these contracts will expire on October 1, 2011 and the final two will expire on November 30th if no agreements with counties are reached. The utilization of the CCFs could address two important issues. Based on preliminary discussions, the daily rate for housing inmates with CCF's could reduce the County's costs for incarcerating sentenced inmates as well as provide another option for housing the long-term offenders.

The Sheriff's Department has already begun research on CCFs and personnel have visited the facility in Taft, California, and had preliminary discussions with the facility in Shafter, California. Upon initial inspection, they appear to be viable options; however they require much more analysis before any further recommendations can be made. Specifically, issues such as liability, standards of care, and programming would be of concern. The two facilities closest to Los Angeles – Taft and Shafter – could house up to 500 inmates each.

If a decision to utilize the CCFs is reached and the LA Board of Supervisors approves this option, the Sheriff's Department will use the following criteria to house sentenced inmates in the CCFs:

- a. Long-term offenders
- b. No serious medical or mental health needs

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

This long-term option would only be considered if the jails were saturated with long-term offenders and the LA County Jail system was nearing or going over capacity.

A detailed screening process will be developed by the Sheriff's Department to assess an inmate's eligibility for a CCF. Issues related to security, classification, staffing ratios, programming, general requirements and dedicated bed-space for Los Angeles County inmates would be negotiated in contract discussions with the CCF and included in an implementation plan for CCF utilization.

All inmates would be returned to County Jail custody prior to their release to undergo preparation for re-entry into the community, such as identifying service needs and treatment referrals.

Early Release

Should the need arise to release inmates prior to the full completion of their sentence, the Department will employ current risk assessment tools, which have been proven effective with the current population. With the impending N3 population the Sheriff's Department will implement an additional level of review using a validated assessment tool as a key factor to determine who shall be released from custody early. The Sheriff's Department will also notify the Public Safety community upon the early release of an inmate.

Tracking and Data Collection

One of the most important tasks upon the implementation of Realignment will be the tracking of all N3s and parole/supervision revocations. This will be vital for several reasons:

- All inmates who enter our system under Realignment must be accounted for in order to maintain a level of funding adequate to provide the care and security necessary in the years to come.
- This accounting will also assist with the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). This program allows us to capture some reimbursement from the Federal Government for housing foreign born inmates. Since N3s will be doing their time locally, we quite possibly will be able to interview and claim additional funding. This may prove vital to the County given the anticipated reduction in funding.
- In order to manage the population, we will have to track those inmates who have long-term sentences in order to reevaluate them periodically for release eligibility.

Along with tracking overall numbers, there will be additional data indicators that need to be collected. The average length of stays, amount of inmates who required medical/mental health assistance, how many completed a program and how many required special housing needs, are examples of some of the data we will need at the end of Year One. The Sheriff's Department's Data Systems Bureau currently has all available technicians working on developing a new system to collect this data.



County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012
(213) 974-1101
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA
Chief Executive Officer

October 11, 2011

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT (ASSEMBLY BILL 109 and 117)
BUDGET AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS AND
APPROVE APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT
(ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS AFFECTED) (4 VOTES)**

SUBJECT

Request Board approval of an Appropriation Adjustment in the amount of \$33,700,000 for the Provisional Financing Uses account and the Chief Executive Office, Sheriff, Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Mental Health, and Public Health Departments to fund the staffing, training, equipment, information systems, programming and re-entry services required to implement the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109 and 117). Funding provided will offset the first quarter costs (October - December 2011) of the Chief Executive Office's recommended budget for Public Safety Realignment.

To comply with the provisions of Assembly Bill 109 and 117, as well as the Los Angeles County Public Safety Implementation Plan adopted by your Board on July 26, 2011, 497 positions, \$6,981,000 in one-time funding, and \$26,719,000 in ongoing funding is required for the first quarter of Public Safety Realignment. The recommended budget and staffing are needed to: (1) incarcerate non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenders and parole violators in our County jail system; (2) assume supervision responsibility for certain non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenders and provide supportive services to mitigate recidivism; and (3) conduct probable cause/settlement and revocation hearings.

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"

***Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only***

Board of Supervisors
GLORIA MOLINA
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY
Third District

DON KNABE
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Fifth District

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD:

1. Approve an Appropriation Adjustment (Attachment I) in the amount of \$33,700,000 to set aside \$500,000 in the Provisional Financing Uses account to offset the cost of interpreter services and services and supplies for the Chief Executive Office (\$10,000), Sheriff (\$18,416,000), Probation (\$8,631,000), District Attorney (\$227,000), Public Defender (\$494,000), Alternate Public Defender (\$396,000), Mental Health (\$4,203,000) and Public Health (\$823,000) Departments to offset the costs of 497 positions, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and re-entry services required under Public Safety Realignment. This increase in appropriation is fully offset by State revenues as authorized under Assembly Bill 118.
2. Approve interim ordinance authority for the Sheriff (278), Probation (172), District Attorney (6), Public Defender (7), Alternate Public Defender (4), Mental Health (26), and Public Health (4) Departments pursuant to County Code Section 6.06.020 for 497 positions as indicated on the attached Request for Interim Ordinance Authority Provisional Allocations to Departments Fiscal Year 2011-12 (Attachment II), and authorize said departments to fill these positions subject to allocation by the Chief Executive Office's Compensation and Classification Division.
3. Instruct the Chief Executive Officer, in conjunction with County departments, to develop the Public Safety Realignment budget on a quarterly basis. This will include a quarterly assessment of actual caseload/workload data upon which staffing and budget adjustments will be made.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION:

In April 2011, the California Legislature passed Assembly Bills 109 and 117 (AB109/117) which transferred responsibility for supervising specific low-level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. In addition, it tasked the local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) to develop a local implementation plan and to present it to the County Board of Supervisors for approval. On August 30, 2011, your Board adopted the Los Angeles County Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan (Attachment III).

As part of this continuing effort, your Board instructed our office to complete a fiscal analysis of each County department's proposed plan and report back to the Board with a detailed operating budget for AB109/117. Due to the short period of time available for planning purposes, the significant uncertainty concerning this funding stream and the

lack of sufficient data to support the budget assumptions of each department, the Chief Executive Office (CEO) recommends that the AB109/117 budget be developed on a quarterly basis. We are recommending, for the first quarter of Public Safety Realignment (October - December 2011), 497 additional positions and \$33,700,000 in funding be provided to County departments to address the immediate operational issues presented by this increased responsibility and population shift. Throughout the remainder of the fiscal year, we will keep your Board updated on our continued efforts to work with departments to establish actual caseload/workload indicators and pre-realignment benchmarks that will assist in determining the actual fiscal and operational impact of locally absorbing the new inmate and parolee populations.

Approval of the recommended actions will:

- Ensure compliance with the provisions of Assembly Bill 109/117 and the Board-adopted Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan.
- Fund the costs of 497 additional positions and increase the Services and Supplies budget of the Provisional Financing Uses (PFU) account, CEO, Sheriff (Sheriff), Probation (Probation), District Attorney (DA), Public Defender (PD), Alternate Public Defender (APD), Mental Health (DMH), and Public Health (DPH) Departments.
- Allow the Sheriff to manage the non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offender population sentenced to County jail under AB109/117.
- Allow Probation, DPH, and DMH to implement an evidence-based treatment model to serve the Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population. These resources will enable County departments to address the specific treatment needs of the PRCS population while increasing public safety.
- Allow DA, PD, and APD to conduct probable cause/settlement and revocation hearings.
- Allow CEO to offset the cost of establishing an unavailability/conflict attorney panel.
- Set aside funding in PFU to address interpreter cost required during probable cause/settlement hearings.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

The recommended actions are consistent with the principles of the County Strategic Plan Goal 1: Operational Effectiveness - Maximize the effectiveness of the County's processes, structure, and operations to support timely delivery of customer-oriented and efficient public services; Goal 4: Health and Mental Health - Improve health and mental health outcomes and efficient use of scarce resources, by promoting proven service models and prevention principles that are population-based, and client-centered and; Goal 5: Public Safety - Ensure that the committed efforts of the public safety partners continue to maintain and improve the safety and security of the communities of Los Angeles County.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 118, the Department of Finance has determined each county's allocation for Public Safety Realignment for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011-12. The amounts allocated to Los Angeles County are as follows:

- \$112,558,273 or 31.8 percent of the total Statewide funding to offset the costs associated with low-level offenders (N3), PRCS, and parole violators.
- \$4,034,688 for DA, PD, and APD to conduct probable cause/settlement and revocation hearings.
- \$7,942,300 in one-time funding to offset training and start-up costs associated with implementing AB109/117.

As previously indicated, our office recommends developing the AB109/117 staffing and budget on a quarterly basis. In keeping in line with that recommendation, the first quarter allocation for the above categories is as follows:

Program	Annual Allocation	1st Quarter Allocation*
N3, PRCS, Parole Violators	\$ 112,558,273	\$ 37,519,424
Revocation Hearings	\$ 4,034,688	\$ 1,344,896
Training/Start-up Costs	\$ 7,942,300	\$ 7,942,300
Subtotal	\$ 124,535,261	\$ 46,806,620
<i>External MH Matching Funds</i>	<i>\$ 820,937</i>	<i>\$ 273,646</i>
Total	125,356,198	\$ 47,080,266

*This reflects an equal split of the annual funding among the three quarters, with the exception of the \$7.9 million allocated for training and start-up costs.

Public Safety Realignment Budget – First Quarter

The CEO recommended AB109/117 budget by department is outlined below as well as reflected in Attachment IV. Please note: the CEO's first quarter budget assumptions are based on CDCR population estimates developed for each county and for each of the realigned programs.

Department	1 st Quarter Allocation	Budgeted Positions
Sheriff	\$ 18,416,000	278
Probation	\$ 8,631,000	172
Mental Health	\$ 4,203,000	26
Public Health	\$ 823,000	4
District Attorney	\$ 227,000	6
Public Defender	\$ 494,000	7
Alternate Public Defender	\$ 396,000	4
Chief Executive Office	\$ 10,000	
Provisional Financing Uses	\$ 500,000	
Total	\$ 33,700,000	497
Unallocated	\$ 13,380,000	
Total	\$ 47,080,000	

Sheriff Department	278 Positions	\$18,416,000
---------------------------	----------------------	---------------------

1. \$4,306,000 to backfill the loss of State prisoner maintenance revenue and maintain staffing and operational requirements for approximately 1,700 jail beds needed for parole violators.
2. \$9,018,000 and 234 positions to re-open approximately 1,700 jail beds, on a phased-in basis, to house low-level N3 offender population sentenced to County jail.
3. \$1,798,000 and 44 positions to locate absconders, verify PRCS addresses, and provide additional monitoring of high-risk PRCS population at the request of Probation.
4. An increase in jail Mental Health Services staff.
5. \$3,294,000 to offset training and start-up costs associated with Public Safety Realignment.

State Prisoner Maintenance Revenue

Pursuant to CDCR Local Assistance Program and Penal Code Section 4016.5, a county is to be reimbursed by CDCR for costs incurred resulting from the detention of a State prisoner or parolee. The State currently reimburses counties at a daily jail rate of

\$77.17 per day/bed. In the Sheriff's FY 2011-12 budget, \$27,750,000 (prorated for nine months) in State prisoner maintenance revenue offsets existing staff and operational costs of approximately 1,775 jail beds. Under AB109/117 parolees will only be able to serve violations of their community supervision once revoked in County jail – not State prison. Funding to offset the costs to incarcerate parole violators will now be paid from AB109/117. CDCR will continue to reimburse counties for prisoners currently incarcerated in local jail facilities whose parole revocation hearing is pending or is serving a parole revocation sentence prior to October 1, 2011. This population will slowly decline through attrition, which the Sheriff estimates at 300 per month until a maximum daily population of 1,775 is achieved. As the current State parolee population decreases, so does the corresponding State prisoner maintenance revenue. However, State parolees will be replaced with the PRCS population and AB109 funding accordingly. AB109 funding for FY 2011-12 for incarceration of parole violators is estimated at \$23,890,000 which is insufficient when compared to the Sheriff's State prisoner maintenance revenue budget of \$27,750,000. For the first quarter, the Sheriff requested and our office recommends \$4,306,000 in funding be provided for PRCS violators.

Jail Management Plan

CDCR estimates that during FY 2011-12, a N3 population of 5,619 offenders will be sentenced to County jail. On September 20, 2011, the Sheriff presented to the Board the Public Safety Realignment Custody Implementation Plan to address this projected increase in inmate population. Within that report, the Sheriff identified the following available options/alternatives:

- re-open available facilities/jail beds at a daily rate of \$50 (Sheriff's estimate);
- contract with CDCR for fire camp bed space at a daily rate of \$46.19;
- assume management responsibility for fire camps at a daily rate of \$43.41;
- contract with publicly managed Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) for bed space at a daily rate that ranges from \$56 to \$62 depending on the given housing scenario; and
- use of Community-Based Alternatives to Custody (CBAC), such as station workers, work release, and electronic monitoring.

If CDCR estimates are accurate, the Sheriff will reach their operating capacity by April 2012. In other words, even if all available facilities were re-opened (a total of 4,200 jail beds), use of one or more of the aforementioned options will be necessary to manage the anticipated growth in inmate population. Unfortunately, given the short time

period for planning purposes and limited information regarding the risk/security level and needs (medical, mental health, treatment/programming needs, length of sentences) of the N3 population, the ability of the Sheriff to determine which option is best suited for the inmate while also ensuring public safety is severely hampered.

One of the options presented by the Sheriff was the use of fire camps. Currently, the Sheriff is evaluating the possibility of contracting with CDCR for bed space at two camps, Acton and Santa Clarita. The Sheriff indicates, however, they may not be able to immediately implement this option given the need for a pre-designated minimum number of inmates to run the camps and Board approval of the contract. To assume management of the fire camps, additional time is required to train departmental personnel on the intricacies of running the camps. In addition, Los Angeles County Fire (Fire) currently has a two-year contract with CDCR which reimburses Fire \$4,800,000 annually to support inmate fire camp operations. With the adoption of AB109/117, Fire indicates CDCR may no longer be able to provide inmates to the fire camp program. In response, departmental staff from Fire and Sheriff met to discuss the possibility of partnering to provide low risk County inmates to the fire camp program. The daily rate of either \$46.19 or \$43.41 identified by the Sheriff does not include the \$4,000,000 in funding currently provided to Fire from CDCR. Funding to offset the costs of Fire's camp operations will need to be considered.

Various CBAC programs are currently in use by the Sheriff to manage its sentenced jail population. Under AB109/117, Penal Code Section 1203.016 was amended to allow for involuntary participation of the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) and for pre-sentenced inmates to be placed on EMP. A risk and needs assessment must be conducted in order to determine if inmates qualify for CBAC programs. To accomplish this task, the Sheriff requested 16 additional staff at a cost of \$1,063,000 for the Community Transition Unit (CTU). In addition, the Sheriff requested five additional staff at a cost of \$261,000 to address the increased workload associated with the CBAC programs. It is estimated that involuntary EMP will cost \$10 per day or approximately \$3,650 per inmate per year. While the CBAC program costs are relatively inexpensive when compared to that of custody, they have not been included in the CEO's recommended budget for AB109/117. The use of CBAC for this population does present some concerns, such as public safety and victim's rights. Legislation requires that the Board authorize the Sheriff to place pre-sentence inmates to be placed on EMP, and consult with the DA and Sheriff to establish the rules and regulations that will govern the program.

Another option identified by the Sheriff is the use of CCFs. Three facilities are currently being considered, Taft, Shafter, and Delano. At this time, the Sheriff indicates approximately nine months is required to complete the analysis of the facilities and the contracting process. This option will be available for consideration in Year Two of realignment.

Based on the above, the Sheriff's current action plan involves the initial re-opening of 1,700 jail beds by December 2011 and the remaining 2,500 jail beds by April 2012 in order to manage the increased inmate population. However, as the risks and needs of the N3 population are determined, the alternative options identified above may be utilized by the Sheriff with the Board's approval.

Absconder/High Risk Unit

CDCR estimates that approximately 3,441 prisoners will be released in Los Angeles County on PRCS during the first quarter of realignment. CDCR further estimates that approximately two percent of those released from prison will fail to respond to his/her assigned reporting location. Probation also indicates that an additional five percent will abscond after 90 days. If these estimates hold true, approximately 69 individuals will have absconded by the end of the year. The Sheriff recommends 44 positions (25 Deputy Sheriffs and 19 support staff) will be needed to locate absconders; verify addresses; and assist Probation, at their request, with high-risk offenders.

Probation Department	172 Positions	\$8,631,000
----------------------	---------------	-------------

1. \$3,764,000 and 172 positions to supervise N3 population released from State prison under PRCS.
2. \$2,000,000 to work in collaboration with provider agencies, Faith-Based Organizations, or Community-Based Organizations to provide services to address the needs of the PRCS population.
3. \$2,867,000 to offset training and start-up costs associated with Public Safety Realignment.

Post-Release Community Supervision

CDCR estimates that 3,441 prisoners will be released to PRCS in Los Angeles County during the first quarter of the Public Safety Realignment. Probation developed a three-tiered system designed to provide an appropriate level of supervision based on levels of risk. Risk levels determine the type of supervision the PRCS will require and the staffing needs. Probation estimates that the PRCS population will fall into the following:

Three-tiered Risk Level

49 percent Tier 1: High Risk
26 percent Tier 2: Medium Risk
25 percent Tier 3: Low Risk

Caseload to Staff Ratio for each Tier

Tier 1 Staffing: (50:1)
Tier 2 Staffing: (75:1)
Tier 3 Staffing: (100:1)

Given CDCR's estimate of 3,441 individuals on PRCS and Probation's risk level assumptions and caseload to staff ratio, approximately 54 Deputy Probation Officer II positions (DPO II) are required to provide direct supervision by December 2011. Our office is recommending that 83 DPO II positions be authorized for the first quarter. This staffing level will meet the caseload-to-staff ratio estimate for February 2012. The strategy for authorizing 83 DPO II positions at this juncture, is to allow the newly hired/appointed staff to complete the 10-week training program, gain the requisite field experience, start off with a moderate caseload during December 2011, and then build up to the full caseload by February 2012. In the interim, Probation will temporarily assign existing experienced adult field DPO IIs to supervise the PRCS population. This staffing strategy will also allow Probation to maintain juvenile camp staffing ratios if AB109/117 staff are promoted from the existing Deputy Probation Officer I (DPO I) ranks. The DPO I will remain at the camps for approximately 30 days in order to train their replacement/backfill. Further, during December, Probation and our office will analyze actual experience and adjust the number of DPO II positions required to meet the supervision needs of the following quarter.

Our office is recommending a total of 172 additional positions for Probation as follows:

Management and oversight over the PRCS program

(1) Senior Director, (1) Director, and (2) support staff

Preside over probable cause/settlement hearings

(2) Directors, (4) 120-day Retirees, and (2) support staff

Pre-release center

(1) Supervising DPO, (10) DPOs, and (1) support staff

Post-release assessment reporting locations

(2) Supervising DPOs and (16) DPOs

Direct supervision for the PRCS population

(1) Director, (9) Supervising DPOs, and (83) DPOs

Supervise the N3 population
(3) DPOs

Quality assurance
(1) Supervising Program Analyst and (5) Program Analysts

In addition, the CEO is recommending that Probation contract for clerical services rather than hire ongoing staff. In the event that recommendation is not feasible, 28 additional support staff will be required.

Mental Health	26 Positions	\$4,203,000
----------------------	---------------------	--------------------

1. \$924,000 and 16 positions to review PRCS pre-release packets, assess mental health needs, develop treatment plans, and assist the PRCS population in accessing treatment services (referrals to CBO's).
2. \$2,240,000 for contracted treatment services for MH only and co-occurring disorders.
3. \$333,000 for Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD), hospital, or IMD step-down program services.
4. \$111,000 to offset training and start-up costs associated with Public Safety Realignment.
5. \$595,000 to offset the cost of ten positions to address increased jail Mental Health Services.

DMH estimates that approximately 33 percent of the PRCS population will require placement for higher levels of care, such as State hospitals or IMDs. This estimate is based on the number of non-revocable parolee population requiring these services. As a result, DMH is estimating that \$19,400,000 in funding will be required in FY 2011-12 to treat approximately 2,780 PRCS clients. Until actual caseload/workload data supporting DMH's request is provided, our office recommends an allocation of \$2,600,000 for treatment and program services for the first quarter of realignment.

Public Health	4 Positions	\$823,000
----------------------	--------------------	------------------

1. \$667,000 for four positions to facilitate communication with all partners (internal and external), track and monitor the population and its service needs, handle the administrative duties for this program; an information technology system requested by the department to access parolees treatment needs; and contracted treatment services for substance abuse.
2. \$156,000 to offset training and start-up costs associated with Public Safety Realignment.

DPH indicates that recent studies regarding the needs of the prison population reflect that large numbers will require local health and public health supportive services. The studies also indicates that one-third (33 percent) have substance abuse problems. The report further finds that most prisoners do not receive any treatment while in custody.

As a result, DPH estimates that \$16,100,000 in funding will be required in FY 2011-12 to treat approximately 1,769 PRCS clients. Until actual caseload/workload data supporting DPH's request is provided, our office recommends an allocation of \$667,000 for substance abuse treatment and programs for the first quarter of realignment.

Revocation Hearings	17 Positions	\$1,117,000
---------------------	--------------	-------------

A total of \$1,117,000 and 17 positions to handle probable cause/settlement and revocation hearings.

1. \$227,000 and six positions for the DA.
2. \$494,000 of which \$277,000 is for start-up costs and seven positions for the PD.
3. \$396,000 of which \$272,000 is for start-up costs and four positions for the APD.

Caseload Growth

In addition, the DA and PD is requesting additional staff and funding to address caseload growth associated with the N3 population. Based on the number of PRCS to be released to Los Angeles County in FY 2011-12 and the established recidivism rate for this population, the DA and PD estimates that 1,750 additional felony cases will be filed each year against N3 felons serving their time in County jail. The DA and PD further estimates that this population will commit 1,633 new felonies or parole revocations in FY 2011-12. This will result in an increased caseload of 3,400 in FY 2011-12. To address this workload, the DA requested (22) Deputy District Attorney IV positions, (2) Witness Assistants, and (2) Victim Services Representatives for a total of 26 positions at a cost of \$3,434,000. The PD requested (9) Deputy Public Defender III positions, (1) Investigator II, and (1) Legal Office Support Assistant for a total of 11 positions at a cost of \$1,262,000. Until actual caseload/workload data supporting the DA's and PD's request is provided, our office does not recommend funding for this program at this time.

Unavailable/Conflict Attorney Panel

The CEO recommends that \$10,000 in funding be set aside to address the costs of establishing a panel of attorneys to handle probable cause/settlement and revocation hearings when the PD/APD declares unavailable or has a conflict.

Interpreter Services/Costs

We further recommend that \$500,000 in funding be set aside in PFU to offset the costs of interpreter services required during probable cause/settlement hearings. Such services are needed for interpretation of the proceedings and so that defense counsel may effectively represent and communicate with their clients. It should be noted that trial court interpreter costs are Rule 810 allowable under Assembly Bill 233 and are currently a State-funded responsibility. The court believes that funding limits their participation to revocation hearings only. During the revocation hearing, the courts will cover the costs of interpreter services.

The courts have determined that the United States and California Constitutions require due process proceedings prior to revocation of parole. Therefore, probable cause/settlement hearings are required before a revocation hearing can take place. Since the courts are not participating in probable cause/settlement hearings (a Probation Director will preside over this administrative proceeding), the interpreter costs must now be borne by the County. While we disagree, we will continue to work with the courts and State to identify a resolution to this issue.

Public Safety Realignment Budget – Second Quarter

We plan to present to your Board the second quarter budget for Public Safety Realignment in January 2012. We have requested that County departments track certain data and provide it to our office on the 15th and 30th of each month. Capturing this data will allow us to have current information on the results of operations, staffing levels, budget status, policy/legal compliance, realignment costs, and performance measures. These reports will also allow our office to be timely in identifying and initiating staffing adjustments or corrective actions during the early stages of realignment, including any issues that need to be addressed with CDCR.

Public Safety Realignment Staff

Pursuant to the Board's direction, all staff required for Public Safety Realignment will be either hired as temporary, monthly "O" items, or existing departmental staff will be offered "temporary promotions" pursuant to County Code Section 6.08.140. Backfilling behind temporary promotions will also be done on a temporary basis.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

In April 2011, the California Legislature passed the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB109/117) which transferred responsibility for supervising specific low-level inmates and parolees from the CDCR to counties. In addition, it tasked the local CCP to

develop a local implementation plan and to present it to the County Board of Supervisors for approval. On August 30, 2011, your Board adopted the Los Angeles County Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan.

Public Safety Realignment is effective October 1, 2011, and is prospective. It realigns three major areas of the criminal justice system:

- Establishes local jail custody for specified non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders who were previously subject to State prison sentences;
- Modifies parole statutes and creates local PRCs for criminal offenders released from prison after having served a sentence for a non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offense; and
- Shifts the revocations process for parolees to the county court system over a two-phase, two-year process.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

AB109/117 created radical changes within the public safety community by transferring responsibility of certain parolees and N3 offenders to the local jurisdiction. While there are logistical problems resulting from a compressed timeline for planning and implementation, there are also opportunities for improving how the County performs its public safety responsibilities. The recommended funding will provide the staffing and services and supplies needed to implement the Board approved Public Safety Realignment Plan and ensure compliance with the provisions of AB109/117.

Respectfully submitted,



WILLIAM T FUJIOKA
Chief Executive Officer

WTF:SW:DT:cc

Attachments (4)

- c: Executive Office, Board of Supervisors
District Attorney
Sheriff
Alternate Public Defender
County Counsel
Fire
Mental Health
Probation
Public Defender
Public Health

October 04, 2011

DEPT NO: 060

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

AUDITOR-CONTROLLER:

THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT IS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THIS DEPARTMENT. PLEASE CONFIRM THE ACCOUNTING ENTRIES AND AVAILABLE BALANCES AND FORWARD TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR HIS RECOMMENDATION OR ACTION.

ADJUSTMENT REQUESTED AND REASONS THEREFOR**FY 2011-12****4 - VOTES****SOURCES**

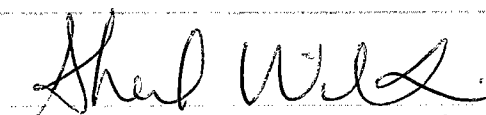
SEE ATTACHED

USES

SEE ATTACHED

SOURCES TOTAL**33,700,000****USES TOTAL****33,700,000****JUSTIFICATION**

Reflects funding in the amount of \$33,700,000 for the Provisional Financing Uses account and the Chief Executive Office, Sheriff, Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Mental Health and Public Health Departments to fund the staffing, training, equipment, information systems, programming and re-entry services required to implement the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bills 109 and 117).



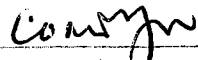
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE SHEILA WILLIAMS, MANAGER, CEO

BOARD OF SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL (AS REQUESTED/REVISED)

REFERRED TO THE CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR---☐ ACTION☒ RECOMMENDATION

AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

BY



B.A. NO. 028

DATE

10/05/11

☒ APPROVED AS REQUESTED☐ APPROVED AS REVISED

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

BY



DATE

10/5/11

SEND 3 COPIES TO THE AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT

Chief Executive Office

FY 2011-12

SOURCES		USES	
PFU-PROBATION		PFU-PROBATION	
A01-CB-88-8920-13749-13758		A01-CB-2000-13749-13758	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
INCREASE REVENUE	500,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	500,000
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER		CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	
A01-AO-88-8920-10100		A01-AO-2000-10100	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
INCREASE REVENUE	10,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	10,000
SHERIFF - CUSTODY		SHERIFF - CUSTODY	
A01-SH-88-8920-15681-15685		A01-SH-1000-15681-15685	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
INCREASE REVENUE	15,520,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	5,008,000
SHERIFF - PATROL		SHERIFF - CUSTODY	
A01-SH-88-8920-15681-15682		A01-SH-2000-15681-15685	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
INCREASE REVENUE	2,896,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	4,010,000
PROBATION - FIELD SERVICES		SHERIFF - CUSTODY	
A01-PB-88-8920-17000-17300		A01-SH-6030-15681-15685	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		CAPITAL ASSETS - EQUIPMENT	
INCREASE REVENUE	8,631,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	2,196,000
DISTRICT ATTORNEY		SHERIFF - CUSTODY	
A01-DA-88-8920-14030		A01-SH-92-9428-15681-15685	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		PRISONER MAINTENANCE	
INCREASE REVENUE	227,000	DECREASE REVENUE	4,306,000
PUBLIC DEFENDER		SHERIFF - PATROL	
A01-PD-88-8920-15200		A01-SH-1000-15681-15682	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
INCREASE REVENUE	494,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	1,177,000
ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER		SHERIFF - PATROL	
A01-AD-88-8920-15575		A01-SH-2000-15681-15682	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
INCREASE REVENUE	396,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	749,000
MENTAL HEALTH		SHERIFF - PATROL	
A01-MH-88-8920-20500		A01-SH-6030-15681-15682	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		CAPITAL ASSETS - EQUIPMENT	
INCREASE REVENUE	4,203,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	970,000
PUBLIC HEALTH - SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONT		PROBATION - FIELD SERVICES	
A01-PG-88-8920-20400		A01-PB-1000-17000-17300	
STATE - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT		SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
INCREASE REVENUE	823,000	INCREASE APPROPRIATION	3,647,000
		PROBATION - FIELD SERVICES	
		A01-PB-2000-17000-17300	
		SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
		INCREASE APPROPRIATION	3,934,000

BA#028 Cosj 10/25/11

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT
 Chief Executive Office

FY 2011-12

SOURCES

USES

PROBATION - FIELD SERVICES	
A01-PB-6030-17000-17300	
CAPITAL ASSETS - EQUIPMENT	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	1,050,000
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
A01-DA-1000-14030	
SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	227,000
PUBLIC DEFENDER	
A01-PD-1000-15200	
SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	217,000
PUBLIC DEFENDER	
A01-PD-2000-15200	
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	277,000
ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER	
A01-AD-1000-15575	
SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	124,000
ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER	
A01-AD-2000-15575	
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	272,000
MENTAL HEALTH	
A01-MH-1000-20500	
SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	569,000
MENTAL HEALTH	
A01-MH-2000-20500	
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	3,634,000
PUBLIC HEALTH - SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONT	
A01-PG-1000-20400	
SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	73,000
PUBLIC HEALTH - SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONT	
A01-PG-2000-20400	
SERVICES & SUPPLIES	
INCREASE APPROPRIATION -	750,000

BA#028  10/05/11

SOURCES TOTAL

33,700,000

USES TOTAL

33,700,000

REQUEST FOR INTERIM ORDINANCE AUTHORITY
PROVISIONAL ALLOCATION TO DEPARTMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2011-12

ATTACHMENT II

SHERIFF

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of Bud Pos</u>
Captain	1.0
Lieutenant	7.0
Sergeant	17.0
Deputy Bonus 1	8.0
Deputy Generalist	161.0
Custody Assistant	62.0
Law Enforcement Tech	3.0
Operations Assistant II	2.0
Operations Assistant I	2.0
Secretary V	1.0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0
Supervising Crime Analyst	1.0
Crime Analyst	8.0
Supervising Typist Clerk	1.0
Senior Typist Clerk	1.0
Intermediate Typist Clerk	2.0
Total	278.0

PROBATION

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of Bud Pos</u>
Management	
Senior Director	1.0
Senior Secretary III	1.0
Director	1.0
Secretary III	1.0
Probable Cause Hearings	
Director (Probable Cause Hearings)	2.0
Director - Retiree (Probable Cause Hearings)	4.0
Senior Typist Clerk	2.0
Pre-Release Center	
SDPO	1.0
DPO II	10.0
Supervising Typist Clerk	1.0
Intermediate Typist Clerk/Clerical Contract	5.0
Post-Release Assessment HUB	
SDPO	2.0
DPO II	16.0
Intermediate Typist Clerk/Clerical Contract	8.0
Direct Supervision	
Director	1.0
SDPO	9.0
DPO II	83.0
Intermediate Typist Clerk/Clerical Contract	15.0
N3 Supervision	
DPO II	3.0
Quality Assurance	
Supervising Program Analyst	1.0
Program Analyst	5.0
Total	172.0

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of Bud Pos</u>
Psychiatric Social Worker II	9.0
Supervising Psychiatric Social Worker	1.0
Mental Health Psychiatrist	3.0
Clinical Psychologist II	1.0
Senior Typist Clerk	1.0
Information Systems Analyst II	1.0
Jail Mental Health Staff	
Psychiatric Social Worker II	4.0
Supervising Psychiatric Social Worker	1.0
Medical Case Worker II	1.0
Substance Abuse Counselors	1.0
Mental Health Psychiatrist	1.0
Intermediate Typist Clerk	2.0
Total	26.0

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of Bud Pos</u>
Staff Analyst	1.0
Research Analyst III	1.0
Staff Assistant II	1.0
Intermediate Typist Clerk	1.0
Total	4.0

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of Bud Pos</u>
Deputy District Attorney III	3.0
Deputy District Attorney IV	1.0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0
Legal Office Support Assistant II	1.0
Total	6.0

PUBLIC DEFENDER

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of Bud Pos</u>
Deputy Public Defender III	3.0
Paralegal	1.0
Psychiatric Social Worker II	1.0
Legal Office Support Assistant	1.0
Investigator II	1.0
Total	7.0

ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of Bud Pos</u>
Deputy Public Defender III	2.0
Senior Paralegal	1.0
Legal Office Support Assistant	1.0
Total	4.0

TOTAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

497.0

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

AB 109/117 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



AUGUST 2011

Table of Contents

Section	Page
Executive Summary	4
Postrelease Community Supervision	9
Parolee Revocation	30
Jail Population Management.....	31

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Acronyms

AB 109/117	Assembly Bill 109 & 117
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Information System
APS	Adult Probation System
BPH	Board of Parole Hearings
Cal Fire	California Department of Fire and Forestry
CBAC	Community-Based Alternatives to Custody
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBT	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
CCF	Community Corrections Facilities
CCHRS	Consolidated Criminal History Reporting System
CCJCC	Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee
CCP	Community Corrections Partnership
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
COMPAS	Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions
CTU	Community Transition Unit
DA	Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
DHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
DMH	Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
DPH	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
DPSS	Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FSORA	Female Sex Offender Risk Assessment
GR	General Relief

HWLA	Healthy Way Los Angeles
IMD	Institutions for Mental Disease
IRR	Inter-Rater Reliability
ITP	Individualized Treatment Plan
LACFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LACRIS	Los Angeles County Regional Identification System
LE	Law Enforcement
LS/CMI	Level of Service/Case Management Inventory
MDO	Mentally Disordered Offender
MI	Motivational Interviewing
MINT	Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers
MITI	Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity Coding System
N3	Non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender
PAAWS	Probation-Adult-Alternative Work-Service
PCD	Probable Cause Determination
PCH	Probable Cause Hearing
PCS	Postrelease Community Supervision
PRC	Los Angeles County Probation's Pre-Release Center
PSP	Postrelease Supervised Person
SCAAP	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program
SDPO	Supervising Deputy Probation Officer
SIAT	Screening, Intake, and Assessment Team
SPA	Supervising Program Analyst
TCIS	Trial Court Information System
VEMP	Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program
WAI-SR	Working Alliance Inventory Survey

Executive Summary

In April 2011, the California Legislature passed the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bills 109 and 117), which transfers responsibility for supervising specific low-level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. In addition, it tasked the local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) with recommending a plan to the County Board of Supervisors (Section 1230.1 California Penal Code) which shall be deemed accepted by the County Board of Supervisors unless rejected by a 4/5th vote.

The Executive Committee of the CCP is comprised of the Chief of Probation (Chair), Sheriff, Los Angeles Police Department Chief of Police, District Attorney, Public Defender, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or the PJ's designee, and the Director of the Department of Mental Health.

Legislation

Assembly Bills 109 and 117 (AB 109/117) take effect October 1, 2011, and realign three major areas of the criminal justice system. On a prospective basis, the legislation:

- Establishes local jail custody for specified non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders (N3s) who were previously subject to prison sentences;
- Modifies parole statutes and creates local Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) for criminal offenders released from prison after having served a sentence for a non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offense;
- Shifts the revocation process for parolees to the county court system over a two-phase, two-year process.

General Statistics

CDCR projects that approximately 9,000 offenders will be released to the Los Angeles County PCS program in Year One (through FY 11-12). By the end of Year Two, between 14,000 and 15,000 individuals are expected to be under PCS in Los Angeles County.

In addition to the PCS population, Los Angeles County will also be responsible for newly sentenced felony offenders who will no longer be eligible for state prison pursuant to the realignment statutes. CDCR statistics and estimates from the District Attorney's Office indicate that approximately 7,000 felons are currently sentenced to state prison from Los Angeles County each year on charges that will no longer qualify for state prison.

Implementation Plan

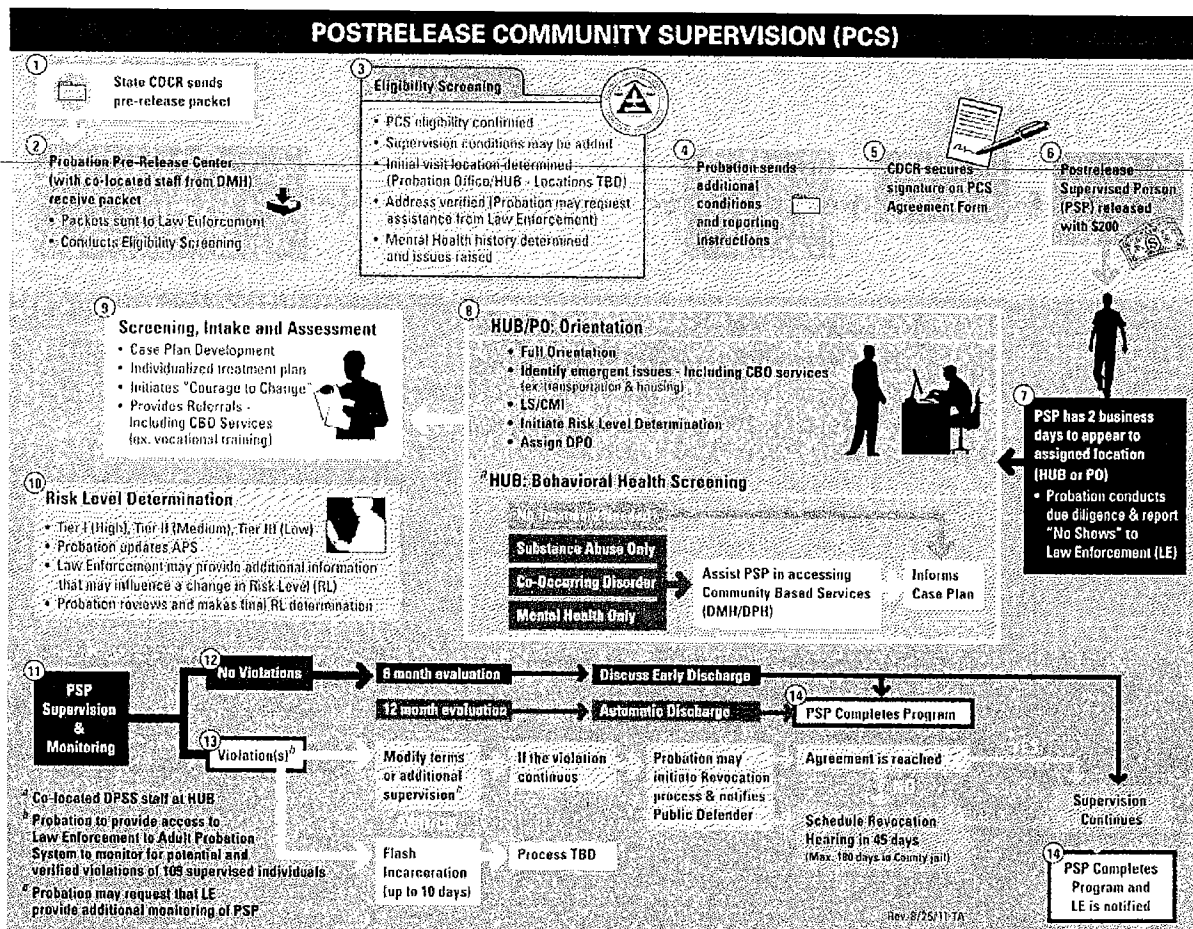
The Los Angeles County CCP presents the following Implementation Plan for the County of Los Angeles. The plan is outlined in three sections: 1) Postrelease Community Supervision; 2) Revocation; and 3) Jail Management Plan.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

POSTRELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The diagram below illustrates the CCP's implementation plan for the Los Angeles County Postrelease Community Supervision program. This evidence-based model will serve those individuals released on PCS pursuant to AB 109/117 criteria. The following PCS plan and conceptual model will be used to address the needs of the clients while ensuring public safety. The plan is designed to ensure that community supervision and outreach services are effective in promoting positive offender behavioral change in an effort to reduce recidivism.

The model below outlines the progressive steps from case intake to case termination and highlights the respective roles of each of the entities required to implement the plan. Each section will correspond to the model and will provide a general explanation of how the proposed plan is designed. It is understood that the plan contemplates continued evaluation by each involved department, and is subject to modification by the Board of Supervisors within the broad framework presented here. In addition, we have also highlighted those areas where there are pending legislative issues or implementation considerations that require further attention. The overall implementation plan is as follows:



Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the PCS Implementation Plan are as follows:

Entity	Roles & Responsibilities
Probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead agency for PCS program✓ Sole responsibility for determining eligibility✓ Responsible for determining and modifying Risk Levels (Tier I – III)✓ Determines when PCS may require additional monitoring from Law Enforcement✓ Initiates the flash incarceration and PCS revocation processes
Sheriff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead absconder apprehension efforts✓ Lead the development of an integrated PSP database
Sheriff/Local Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist Probation with address verification✓ Provide additional monitoring of PCS population at request of Probation✓ Provides arrest and flash incarceration support for PCS violations at request of Probation✓ Receives copies of the pre-release packets✓ Receives notification of absconders✓ Receives notification of PCS violators✓ Receives notification when a PSP ends PCS
DA, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Superior Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead the revocation hearing process
DMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Review PCS pre-release packets✓ Assess for mental health needs✓ Develop treatment plan✓ Assist PSP in accessing treatment services (Referrals to CBOs)
DPSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist PSPs assigned to HUBs✓ Determine eligibility for programs✓ Assist homeless population with finding housing (Referrals to CBOs)
DPH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist PCS in accessing treatment services (Referrals to CBOs)
CBOs & FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provide services as requested by Probation, Sheriff, DMH, DPSS, and DPH
CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead on realignment funding and staffing management
CCJCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead on implementation coordination and monitoring✓ Provides monthly reports to the Board of Supervisors on implementation coordination and performance, in collaboration with impacted departments

Revocation for the PCS Population will be the responsibility of the court system beginning October 1, 2011.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

PAROLEE REVOCATIONS

AB 109/117 shifts the responsibility for holding revocation hearings for state parolees from the State Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) to the County court system. As of July 1, 2013, the Court will handle revocations for parolees under CDCR supervision with the exception of those on parole for a life sentence. BPH will continue to oversee the revocation process for offenders under CDCR parole supervision until July 1, 2013. Under AB 109/117 parolees will only be able to serve violations of their community supervision once revoked in county jail – not state prison. The only exception is for persons previously sentenced to a term of life who can continue to be returned to state prison on a revocation. The length of a jail custody sanction imposed for a parole violator is limited to 180 days.

JAIL POPULATION MANAGEMENT

With the passage of AB 109/117 an unprecedented shift in public safety services from the State to local agencies will commence in the coming months. In Los Angeles County, this shift is monumental and will not only mark a challenge for the Sheriff's Department, but also the District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Department, Department of Mental Health, Department of Health Services, Superior Court, and all municipalities.

AB 109/117 changes the way certain felonies are sentenced. Specifically, individuals sentenced after October 1, 2011 on non-serious, non-violent, non-sex charges are no longer eligible for state prison sentences, unless they have prior serious or violent felony convictions or are required to register as a sex offender. The bills do not impact lengths of sentences.

Under AB 109/117:

- No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails
- No inmates currently in state prison will be released early
- All felons sent to state prison will continue to serve their entire sentence in state prison
- All felons convicted of current or prior serious or violent offenses, sex offenses, and sex offenses against children will go to state prison.
- There are over 60 additional crimes that are not defined in Penal Code as serious or violent offenses, but will be served in state prison rather than in local custody

Incarceration in state prison would be mandatory for any convicted N3s with a prior serious or violent felony (pursuant to PC 1192.7 (c) or PC 667.5 (c)) and/or if the defendant is required to register as a sex offender (pursuant to PC 290).

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Jail Population Management Model serves as a framework by which the Sheriff's Department will manage the County jail population. The options outlined in the chart below are designed to be used singularly or simultaneously as the Sheriff works to manage the jail population.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

SHERIFF'S CUSTODY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

POSSIBLE OPTIONS

One or more
of these options
can be exercised
at any time
to manage the
jail population.

Population on 8/16/11: 15,171

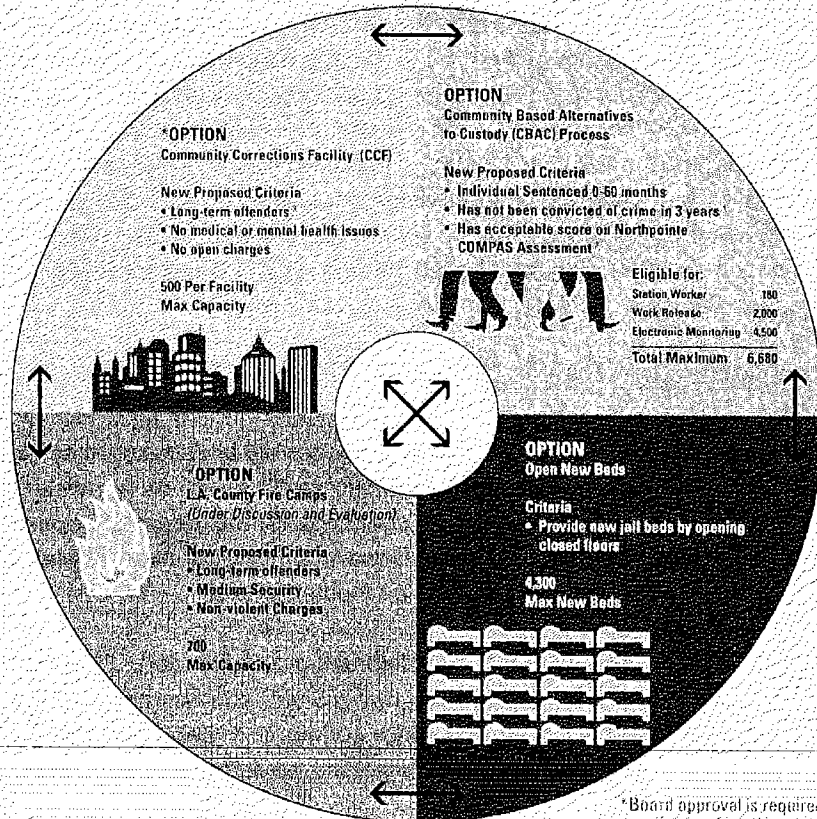
Additional Expected Annually: 7,000

¹ Excluded list per Sheriff

² Nationally recognized tool for making informed evidence-based decisions aimed at minimizing potential risk to the community. Probation & Sheriff will need to work on the Acceptable Assessment score.

³ Per DA, approximately 50 individuals per year are sentenced to 25 - 50 years

Rev 8-18-11 1A



Conclusion

This report reflects the tremendous effort of the various CCP workgroups. At this juncture, the CCP presents the Implementation Plan for your Board approval. However, as highlighted throughout the report, there are still many implementation considerations and legislative issues that need to be addressed. The CCP submits this report understanding that the plan will need to be modified by the involved departments with the oversight and approval of the Board of Supervisors, in order to reflect the dynamic and changing environments. In addition, given the unprecedented nature of this realignment, the Board and its Departments must continue analyzing operations and evaluating and refining this plan in the months and years to come. As requested by the Board of Supervisors on August 23, 2011, Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) and its staff will provide analysis, staffing, and logistical support to coordinate implementation of the realignment plan and will ensure the continued multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional collaboration needed to implement its provisions. CCJCC will convene multi-agency meetings to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan, identify emergent areas that were not addressed, and work with stakeholders to develop and recommend appropriate modifications to the plan, as needed. In addition, CCJCC, in cooperation with impacted departments, will provide monthly reports on the status of AB 109/117 implementation.

Postrelease Community Supervision

Background

AB 109/117 establishes Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and shifts the community supervision responsibility of qualified offenders released from prison from the State to counties. Beginning October 1, 2011, counties will be responsible for supervising these offenders once released from state prison, on a prospective basis.

PCS Population

Under AB 109/117 counties will be responsible for supervising offenders released from state prisons after having served sentences for:

- Non-violent commitment offenses (irrespective of priors)
- Non-serious commitment offenses (irrespective of priors)
- Certain sex offenses

CDCR will have no jurisdiction over any individual under PCS. It is important to note that CDCR will continue to have jurisdiction over all offenders who are on state parole prior to the implementation date of October 1, 2011. Looking forward, County-level supervision under AB 109/117 will not include the following offenders:

-
- Third Strikers
 - Individuals with a current serious commitment offense
 - Individuals with a current violent commitment offense
 - High-risk sex offenders as defined by CDCR
 - Individuals serving a current life term
 - Individuals determined to be a Mentally Disordered Offender (MDO)

Offenders who meet these conditions will continue to be under state parole supervision.

AB109/117 General Parameters

AB 109/117:

- Sets the terms and conditions of post-release supervision, but gives local authority to determine additional supervision conditions and treatment requirements
- Requires the use of evidence-based practices in determining the model used to serve the PCS population
- Grants authority to modify terms and conditions and discharge of Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs)
- Authorizes use of flash incarceration

AB 109/117 instructed each county Board of Supervisors to designate a department to serve as the lead agency in assuming PCS responsibilities. On July 26, 2011, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Board) designated the Probation Department (Probation) to serve as the lead agency. As the lead agency, Probation has the authority to modify the conditions of supervision and utilize graduated sanctions for individuals under supervision without a court order, including periods of flash

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

incarceration in a county jail for up to 10 consecutive days (there is no aggregate limitation to the number of days served in a county jail for flash incarceration).

Individuals may remain on PCS for no more than three years from the date of their prison release. AB 109/117 allows the PCS agency to consider discharging individuals under PCS after six consecutive months of supervision with no violations. The legislation further mandates that the PCS agency discharge individuals after twelve consecutive months of supervision with no violations.

Assumptions

Certain assumptions were established in order to design a plan to address the PCS population. Assumptions are based on CDCR and Probation statistics.

CDCR estimates that approximately 9,000 individuals will be released on PCS in Los Angeles County in the first year (FY 11-12) of implementation. By the end of Year Two, between 14,000 and 15,000 individuals are expected to be under PCS in Los Angeles County. Based on CDCR statistics it is anticipated that the breakdown of the PCS population being released from state prison by crime type will be as follows:

44%	Drug Offense
41%	Property Offense
14%	Other
0.72%	Sex Offense (Failure to Register)

Currently, the breakdown of active felony adult probationers supervised by LA County Probation, by crime type is:



38%	Drug Offense
29%	Serious and Violent Offenses
14%	Property Offense
19%	Other

Using these assumptions as a starting point, a PCS conceptual model and implementation plan were developed. As more information and data is gathered on the PCS population, assumptions will be revised and the implementation plan will be modified accordingly.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

SYMBOLS

Throughout the remainder of this section, we have identified specific implementation considerations and legislative issues using the following symbols:

-  **Implementation Considerations** – Processes and procedures that will need to be developed in more detail prior to implementation of AB 109/117.
-  **Legislative Issues** – Issues that may require further legislative action.

① Pre-Release Packet is Received from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

CDCR will forward the pre-release packet to the Probation Pre-Release Center (PRC) at least 30 days prior to the expected release of the PSP. The packet contains pertinent information about the PSP such as release date, criminal history, social history, medical and mental health issues, legal status, etc. The information contained in these packets will be used to determine risk levels and to assess the appropriate level of supervision and monitoring required for each PSP. Please note that some of the forms included in these pre-release packets by CDCR are used for their custody purposes, and are being provided as additional information. The pre-release packet includes the following forms:

FORM	DESCRIPTION
a. Release Program Study (CDCR Form 611)	Information that specifies the PSP's proposed residence and employment, institutional adjustment, and prognosis for parole adjustment.
b. Chronological Inmate History (CDCR Form 112)	Chronological Inmate History, prepared for each inmate, upon which significant dates and commitment information affecting the inmate are logged.
c. Legal Status Summary (CDCR Form 188)	Legal Status Summary containing the commitment and release status of the individual.
d. Probation & Sentencing Report	Probation Officer's report prepared by the Probation Officer in the county where the offense was committed.
e. Local Custody Agency Booking Information and Misconduct Information	Booking information and history of any misconduct from the inmate's time in local custody awaiting transfer to CDCR custody or resolution of a parole violation/revocation hearing.
f. Social History	A summary of the social factors such as religion; driver's license number; social security number; the names, birthdays, addresses and occupations of parents and siblings; dates and status of marriages; names, birthdays and custody of children; and family arrest history.
g. Institutional Staff Recommendation Summary	Identifies the sources of information used and summarizes the individual's history of or status concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Type of confidential information on file;- Holds or detainers;- Medical and dental requirements or limitations;- Results of a psychiatric or psychological referral;- Work experiences and skills;- Narcotics, drugs, and alcohol use;- Escapes, arson offenses, sex-related offenses;- Academic and vocational needs or interests;- Necessary casework follow-up;- Counselor's evaluation of the individual;- Re-entry plans if the individual has six months or less to release;- Classification score; and- Custody designation suffix

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

FORM	DESCRIPTION
h. Abstract of Judgment-Prison Commitment-Determinate (CDCR Form CR-290)	The abstracts of judgment in criminal cases and the time imposed or time of stay, as well as financial obligations and sentencing terms.
i. Notice of Critical Case Information-Safety of Persons (CDCR Form CDC812)	Verified enemies likely to and capable of causing the inmate great bodily harm if placed in general population; any gang affiliation.
j. Classification Chrono (CDCR Form 128G)	The PSP's classification score and degree of custody. Classification and reclassification of inmates will normally be made pursuant to the CDCR Inmate Classification Score System.
k. Medical Classification Chrono (CDCR Form 128-C3)	Basic medical screening form which indicates any health problems or physical limitations that might affect custody or may require additional medical attention upon release.
l. Mental Health Screening	The psychiatric or psychological evaluation prepared for each PSP whose behavior or background information causes staff to believe a serious mental problem may exist. This form indicates that the inmate is a participant in the Mental Health Services Delivery System (MHSDS).
m. Inmate Health Assessment	Provides general information on the health conditions of the PSP.
n. Disability Program Screening Results (CDCR Form CDC 128-C2)	The results of the Developmental Disability evaluation as designated by clinical staff.
o. CII RAPS Printout	Criminal Identification and Investigation (ClandI) Report is the report defined by Penal Code section 11105, commonly referred to as "Rap Sheet".
p. Pre-Release Center screening work sheet and check list	Captures key elements from request for pre-release notification, such as requestor, address, reason for request, etc. Pre-release planning leaves may be considered for the purpose of employment interviews, making residential plans, and for other reasons closely connected to release programs.

② Probation Pre-Release Center Receives Packet

Upon receipt of the pre-release packet, Probation staff located at the PRC, will be responsible for conducting the Eligibility Screening. A Mental Health Specialist will be responsible for evaluating the documentation, reviewing county records and assessing whether the PSP has mental health-related issues including issues that might preclude inclusion into the program. Staff at the PRC will scan the pre-release packets into a shared drive where the Sheriff will have access to review the information.

③ Eligibility Screening Conducted

The Eligibility Screening team will be located at the PRC and will include staff from the Department of Mental Health (DMH) who have skills in recognizing substance abuse disorders. The responsibility of this team is to:

- **Confirm Eligibility Criteria** – Confirm that the individual meets the established PCS eligibility criteria. The DPO will access, run, review, and interpret criminal record history. They will verify that:
 - Current offense is not a violent felony (PC Section 667.5(c))
 - Current offense is not a serious felony (PC Section 1192.7(c))

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

- Inmate is not a High-Risk Sex Offender
- Inmate is determined not to be a Mentally Disordered Offender (MDO). The Release Program Study (CDCR Form 611) Medical/Psychiatric section, Inmate Health Assessment form, and any information from criminal history records will be reviewed. Since information received by CDCR is not comprehensive, DMH will need to work with the state to obtain the medical and mental health records. (c)
- Inmate is not serving a current life term. Criminal history records will be reviewed to verify this.

The confirmation of the eligibility criteria is designed to ensure that all individuals being released to PCS meet the criteria pursuant to AB 109/117 and are not deemed a MDO.

- **Adds Supervision Condition(s), if needed** – Based on the information obtained during the screening, the DPO may decide to develop and prepare initial instructions in the PCS Condition of PCS (Standard and Special Conditions) form. These conditions are included in the Agreement Form and CDCR will review these conditions with the PSP prior to release. Two examples of conditions that may be added are 1) a substance abuse testing condition for an individual with a prior narcotics-related offense and 2) a do not violate restraining order(s) or keep away order(s) to ensure safety of the victim(s).
- **Conduct Mental Health Screening** – Verify that the inmate is not determined to be a MDO by reviewing the CDCR Form 611 Medical/Psychiatric section and the Inmate Health assessment form. In addition, DMH will assess the County's records to determine whether the PSP has previous mental health history with the County. A process to have the PSP sign a release for the medical records and a process for sending the medical records to the County or DMH prior to release will need to be established. (c) In addition, DMH is seeking legislation so that if an individual is acutely psychotic at time of release from state prison, they will not be eligible for PCS and must remain under state supervision. (c)
- **Establish Initial Office Visit Location** – Establish the location the PSP will report to for his/her initial visit. Individuals with no documented mental health history will report directly to the closest Probation Office based on their home address. Individuals with documented mental health history will first report to a HUB where they will receive a Behavioral Health Screening. Once the screening is completed, the PSP may report to the closest Probation Office for ongoing supervision and monitoring.

If the PSP is declared homeless and does not have mental health-related issues, they will be assigned to report to the closest Probation Office to where they declare homelessness. Probation, upon release of the individual, will engage the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), missions, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and other programs that may assist the PSP with housing. In addition, they will assist the individual with considering family members or other individuals within their ecology who might be able to provide shelter, although many of these individuals may have alienated individuals within their support network.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

If the PRC staff determines that the PSP will be homeless or transient, an attempt will be made to locate a temporary "Homeless Shelter" for the PSP before his/her release. A Shelter information sheet will have specific instructions to the PSP that will be sent to CDCR prior to the PSP's release. These instructions will be incorporated into the release instructions that CDCR will give to the PSP prior to release.

Verify Addresses – Probation will verify that the release address provided is legitimate as this is crucial to the ongoing supervision and monitoring of the individual. The PRC Screening Unit will be responsible for ensuring address verification (both by phone and/or actual field verification) by Law Enforcement or Probation. **IC2**

When a pre-release packet is received by the PRC, the staff will review all information regarding the PSP's living arrangements upon release to the community. The following are the address verification procedures:

- PRC staff will use available systems such as Adult Probation System (APS), FINALIST, and Google Maps to verify the validity of the address provided by the PSP.
- PRC staff will review the pre-release packet and criminal records to ensure that the address does not violate any restraining orders, keep away orders, or state statutes or local ordinances, and ensure the safety of the victim(s), when applicable.
- PRC staff will first contact the residents of the address to verify that they know the PSP and that he/she has permission to reside at that location following their release from custody. The staff will then set up a time for a physical review of the living arrangements when necessary.
- PRC staff will notify the address verification team (Sheriff or Probation) and inform them of the need for a verification of the address.
- If the address is suitable, the information will be recorded in the APS system and the pre-release packet. If not, the information will be forwarded to the inmate at CDCR that the living arrangements are not suitable, and that new arrangements will need to be made upon release.

Although Probation has only received a very small number of packets to date, the expectation is that it will take approximately one hour to review each of the pre-release packets. If it is determined that an individual is not eligible for PCS, Probation can challenge acceptance of the case through a rejection process to be developed by CDCR. **IC3**

④ Probation Sends Additional Conditions and Reporting Instructions

Upon completion of the Eligibility Screening, the PRC will return any additional conditions and reporting instructions to CDCR. The packet will include additional supervision conditions and arrangements for psychiatric and physical health medication continuation, if required, along with the reporting location for the PSP's initial visit. If the PSP is determined to have a mental health

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

history, their first visit will be at a HUB where DMH will conduct a comprehensive Behavioral Health Screening.

⑤ CDCR Secures Signature

CDCR will secure the PSP's signature on the PCS Agreement Form and fax a copy to the PRC. The DPO will be responsible for tracking the release dates through the APS. The PRC staff will monitor the case from receipt of the packet to the initial office visit. They will also monitor release dates and assist the DPO with tracking release of the PSP. Legislative action will need to be taken to ensure that CDCR has the authority to incarcerate the PSP for an additional period for failure to sign the PCS Standard and Special Conditions Form. 🌐

⑥ PSP is Released with \$200

CDCR will release the PSP with \$200. The PSP will need to cover clothing and any travel-related expenses with these funds. The expectation is that they will use these funds to go to their local residence and to report to their assigned Probation Office or HUB.

⑦ PSP has Two Business Days to Report to HUB or Probation Office

The PSP will generally have two business days to report to his/her assigned location (up to two additional days can be added based on the distance that must be travelled) – either a HUB or a Probation Office. Failure to report within the time specified will raise an initial red flag. If the PSP does not report within the specified timeframe, a DPO will attempt to contact the individual which may include making phone calls and sending a letter to the last known address. If after making reasonable efforts, Probation is unable to contact them, they will be considered in desertion and the revocation process will be initiated. It is important to note that while CDCR statistics indicate that less than 2% of parolees abscond within 5 days of release, Probation will have to track and report statistics for this new population. Once a clear absconder pattern is established, Probation will develop standard policies and procedures, indicating how long to wait before initiating the revocation process. 🌐 Legislative action must also be taken to ensure: 1) Probation has statutory authority to issue a warrant for absconders; 2) Probation has statutory authority to order detention of absconder; and 3) Sheriff has statutory authority to detain absconders without a court order. 🌐

Although we expect that Probation has received the pre-release packet for everyone who shows up for supervision and monitoring, we have established protocols just in case a PSP shows up prior to the packet being received. Since Probation has a no wrong door policy, the DPO will contact the PRC Release Coordinator who will contact the State to determine if the individual qualifies for PCS. If it is determined that the walk-in does qualify for the program, the PRC will make arrangements to get the packet and will work with CDCR to determine why the packet was not initially forwarded. If it happens often enough, Probation will maintain statistics and work with CDCR to help resolve this problem. The DPO at the area office will provide temporary instructions and schedule the person for an immediate return appointment whereby the complete

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

orientation process can be initiated. If Probation is able to secure appropriate information that day, a more detailed orientation may be provided.

It is conceivable; however, that Probation could have walk-ins who are actually intended for traditional state parole. If the person was intended for state parole, the DPO will seek to determine his/her parole office and instruct them where to report. The DPO will call the parole agent to let them know the parolee reported to Probation in error. The no wrong door policy mandates that appropriate service be provided to any and all who walk through the doors.

⑧ Probation Office/HUB Orientation and Behavioral Health Screening

○ Probation Office/HUB Orientation

Once the PSP arrives at the assigned location, the orientation process begins. The standard orientation processing will occur at both the Probation Office and the HUB. The only difference between the two is that the HUB will have the qualified staff available to conduct the Behavioral Health Screening. The following activities occur during the orientation process.


- **Full Orientation** – PSP will meet with the DPO from the Screening, Intake, and Assessment Team (SIAT) (highlighted in Step 9) to receive specific instructions of what is required of them while they are under PCS. They will, among other things:
 - Review their supervision conditions as outlined in the Agreement Form along with other requirements
 - Review the demographics and logistical information submitted in the pre-release packet
 - Provide the PSP with the name and contact information of the DPO
 - Notify the PSP of their reporting location site
- **Conduct the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory** – The Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) is an assessment that measures the risk and need factors of offenders, and aids in determining the PSP's risk level. The LS/CMI is a single application that provides all the essential tools needed to aid the DPO in the treatment planning and management of offenders. The initial LS/CMI scores will be captured as baseline data. The scores will identify the criminogenic risk/needs and responsivity factors that will aid in tailoring the appropriate case plan, highlighting needed services.

The LS/CMI assessment focuses on eight central criminogenic needs in order to determine risk and how these needs can be addressed, as well as identifying strengths. The central targeted needs are:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ➤ Criminal History | ➤ Companions |
| ➤ Education/Employment | ➤ Alcohol/Drug Problem |
| ➤ Family/Marital | ➤ Pro-Criminal Attitude/Orientation |
| ➤ Leisure/Recreation | ➤ Antisocial Pattern |

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Once a PSP's criminogenic needs are identified and prioritized, emergent issues are identified and the appropriate referrals to qualified treatment programs will be matched to their needs in order to capitalize on research-backed treatment interventions. Evidence-based practice clearly demonstrates that effective treatment and reduction of criminogenic needs correlates to reduced recidivism. The LS/CMI assessment enables Probation to identify and address the needs of the PSP. Probation will work in collaboration with provider agencies, FBOs, or CBOs that can provide services to address the identified need and support of the individual as they reintegrate back into society.

To ensure a successful implementation, the County will contract with existing CBOs to launch the program. However, a Request for Proposal (RFP) will be developed to provide CBOs with the opportunity to compete for provision of these services. 

- **Initiate Risk Assessment** – The DPO from the SIAT will establish an initial risk assessment level, which correlates to the level of risk the PSP poses to the community. For the first 30 days, all PSPs will be categorized as Tier I (High) and will need to adhere to more stringent standards (higher number of office and field visits, etc). Later in the process (highlighted in Step 10) we will define the requirements for each of the three Tiers.

- **HUB: Behavioral Health Screening**

Mental health issues will be handled by Systems Navigators through co-located DMH staff at the HUBs. These staff will be responsible for three main components:

1. Screen for substance abuse and mental health issues using the protocols from the Information and Resource Center (IRC);
2. Develop a treatment recommendation based on that screening and assessment to be included in the Case Plan; and
3. Schedule appointments with the community forensic providers responsible for carrying out the treatment recommendations at the appropriate level of intensity. For example, most clients will require outpatient treatment for mental illness or co-occurring substance abuse problems, but others will require more intense interventions perhaps including Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) or IMD step-down programs.

These co-located staff will also be available to consult with DPOs in coordinating with the non-treatment CBOs, and assisting with the MediCal and Healthy Way Los Angeles (HWLA) sign-up, though they could not be the main agent for these activities.

- **Apply for Benefits** – DPSS will have staff co-located at the HUBs, where they will work with PSPs to determine if they qualify for benefits (CalFresh, MediCal, General Relief (GR), Supplemental Social Security, etc.). A PSP whose initial assignment is not to a HUB but to a Probation Office will need to go directly to their local DPSS office in order to apply for benefits. The Department of Health Services (DHS) will assist in processing these individuals for HWLA benefits where appropriate. It is important to note that individuals who are not

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

complying with their supervised conditions are not eligible for GR. Therefore, DPSS and Probation are in the process of developing the “GR Non-Compliance” criteria and a process whereby DPSS is notified when a PSP has absconded or when the revocation process has been initiated. **IC6**

Note: Fleeing felons and individuals who are in violation of their PCS are not eligible for GR or CalFresh. In addition, individuals are ineligible for CalFresh benefits if convicted of any drug felony offenses, which include unlawfully transporting, importing into the State, selling, furnishing, administering, giving away, possessing for sale, purchasing for purpose of sale, manufacturing, possessing precursors with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance or cultivating, and harvesting or processing marijuana. However, individuals convicted of possession for personal use of a controlled substance may be eligible to receive CalFresh benefits, if they can provide proof of one of the following:

- Completion of a government-recognized drug treatment program;
- Participation in a government-recognized drug treatment program;
- Enrollment in a government-recognized drug treatment program;
- Placement on a waiting list for a government-recognized drug treatment program; or
- Other evidence that the legal use of controlled substances has ceased.

⑨ Screening, Intake, and Assessment Team

Probation will have a Screening, Intake, and Assessment Team (SIAT) that will hold and assess all cases for up to the first 30 days. The SIAT will conduct the initial orientation and LS/CMI, and ultimately determine the final Tier level. At that time, the case will be transferred out to the respective Supervision Staff for the duration of the supervision period.

Case Plan Development

The Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is a component of the overall Case Plan that includes orientation, assessment, case assignment, and supervision. In general, the DPO adheres to the following process in developing the ITP:

- Reviews Conditions of Supervision and emphasizes specific treatments included in the ITP.
- Initiates Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) intervention to treat the client’s criminogenic risk as determined by the LS/CMI. CBT Interventions are introduced, as dosage and levels of treatment intensity are determined by the domain scores from the LS/CMI.
- Emphasizes the importance of the PSP following and adhering to the established ITP, which is critical to their mental, emotional, and physical stabilization. DPOs will provide the appropriate referrals to services and establish linkages to needed resources. Referrals include County-approved substance abuse programs, anger management, family and individual counseling, housing and shelter, food banks, Countywide 211 information line, medical clinics, child care services information, job-readiness and educational programs. Oftentimes, the DPO makes the initial phone call to establish the

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

direct points of contact for clients, sets up appointments, and assists with the paperwork and documents required to receive services.

- Discusses the importance of the PSP finding employment and/or developing employment skills. Once again, appropriate referrals are made to support the individual in achieving this goal.

The intent of the ITP is to create a fluid case management structure that continues to identify potential risks and needs. Part of the program fidelity process includes the task of reassessing at various stages of treatment to ensure program effectiveness and client compliance. The ability of the client to adhere to and address the risks and needs identified in the ITP can result in the successful completion of supervision, including early termination. Non-compliance with the Case Plan and/or ITP can potentially result in the imposition of intermediate sanctions or other alternatives to custody.

Once the risk levels are fully assessed, the PSP will be placed in the appropriate supervision Tier; which identifies their supervision level and minimum supervision requirements. DPOs will have the authority of adjusting the supervision level with supervisor approval.

⑩ Risk Level Determination

To implement a response to this shift in community corrections, Probation developed a three-tiered system designed to provide an appropriate level of supervision based on levels of risk. Risk levels will be based on the LS/CMI but can be overridden by Probation according to various indicators. The Risk Level determines the type of supervision the PSP will require. All PSPs accepted into the program will be assigned a Tier 1 supervision level and assessed for treatment needs within the first 30 days, during which time the assessment is verified. Due to the high risk of PSPs re-offending during the first months of community supervision, services will be generally frontloaded. The PSP will receive intense supervision by reporting no less than twice per month to their assigned DPO during this period of time. Once the Risk Levels are fully assessed, the PSP will be placed into one of the following Tiers, which identifies their supervision level and minimum program requirements. Consistent with evidence-based trends for client management, Probation will assess high-risk clients to determine the level of risk they pose to the community and what treatment modalities and dosage would best achieve measurable outcomes.

MINIMUM MONTHLY STANDARDS					
Tier	Supervision Level	Office Visits	Field Visits	Narcotic Testing	Assessment Pre & Post
I	High	1	1	1-2	Orientation & CBT Completion
II	Medium	1	Quarterly	1-2	Orientation & CBT Completion as needed
III	Low	1	None	2 per Quarter	Orientation

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Probation will enter the Tier Level into APS where Law Enforcement agencies will be able to view them. At any point during the supervision and monitoring process, Law Enforcement agencies can submit pertinent information about a specific PSP to the DPO. The DPO will review the additional information provided and will make the final determination of whether the risk level needs to change. DPOs have the authority of adjusting the Supervision Level as required to effectively supervise and monitor the PSP. The adjustments will be made based on need and according to the supervision model and evidence-based practices. There may be also be times when the DPOs require additional office or field visits that go beyond the minimum monthly standards.

⑪ PSP Supervision and Monitoring

After the case has been assigned to the appropriate supervision DPO, the DPO will:

- Review the case planning process with the PSP
- Use Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques to increase the engagement of the PSP from the onset.
- Identify the dosage of rehabilitative services that are required to promote intrinsic change that will support meeting the case plan stated goals
- Develop a preliminary case plan within 30 days based upon the needs of the PSP
- Schedule a case plan conference with the PSP within 30 days of case assignment
- Provide PSP with an Individualized Treatment Plan and schedule

The DPO will monitor the PSP's progress through the program and update the case plan as needed. The DPO will review the PSP case plan to assess: (a) provisions of prescribed evidence-based practice interventions and other activities; (b) accomplishment of case plan objectives; and (c) timely updates on the case plan for provision of after care services.

The PSP will be supervised by a DPO trained in principles of effective correctional interventions and cognitive behavioral curriculum. Before the DPO and the PSP begin the ongoing CBT interventions or treatment referrals, the Working Alliance Inventory Survey (WAI-SR) pre-test will be completed by the PSP. The WAI-SR is a self-rating form composed of a series of Likert-scale questions. It is a standardized, reliable instrument for evaluating the extent to which a client and therapist work collaboratively, purposefully, and connect emotionally.

A WAI-SR will be completed in order to measure the working relationship between the DPO and the PSP. The PSP will complete a Participant Evaluation at the completion of each CBT session. The DPO will be responsible for completing a post-assessment after the completion of each CBT session. The DPO will complete the Participant Evaluation form prior to each CBT session. The Evaluation and Assessment Instruments are validated tools composed of Likert-scale questions designed to measure pre- and post-participation results for both the PSP and DPO. The instruments measure participant progress through self-assessment and provider assessment. The WAI-SR and Participant Evaluation forms will be administered by the SDPO.

During office visits, the PSP will receive Cognitive Behavioral Therapy administered by the DPO to motivate and guide offenders in their decisions to make positive life changes.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

The DPO will be responsible for providing reports, tracking of collected data, and verifying proof of PSP compliance. It is critical that the PSP participate in structured behavioral, social learning, and cognitive behavioral evidence-based interventions to target their prioritized criminogenic needs as determined by the risk and needs assessment and outlined in the case plan.

⑫ No Violation

The ability of the PSP to adhere to and address the risks and needs identified in the treatment plan can result in the successful completion of supervision, including early discharge. PSPs that have been on supervision with no violations for six consecutive months will be reviewed for early discharge. The LS/CMI will be re-administered; the scores will be reviewed and compared in conjunction with earlier administered pre-test. The overall changes in criminogenic needs and the risk of reoffending will determine the need for continued supervision or early discharge.

PSPs who have no violations within a 12-month period would have successfully met their obligations and will be automatically discharged, as required by state law at the completion of the 12th month.

⑬ Violation

DPOs will be responsible for providing reports, tracking data on PSPs, and verifying proof of compliance. The DPO will work closely with the PSP to encourage program compliance, support them in adhering to the treatment plan, and equally as important, monitor and supervise them to ensure public safety.

Non-compliance with the Case Plan and/or Individualized Treatment Plan can potentially result in the imposition of intermediate sanctions or other alternatives to custody. There are numerous ways that a PSP can violate compliance and the severity of the violations will dictate the options the DPOs will use to ensure program compliance and public safety. For example, a less severe violation would be missing only one office or one treatment visit within a six-month period. For these PSPs, the DPOs will work closely with them to ensure that they quickly get back on track. However, for more severe types of violations such as absconding or failure to adhere to the treatment plan, DPOs will exercise increased level of intermediate sanctions such as flash incarceration (up to 10-days in jail) or invoke the revocation process. Probation will provide access to Law Enforcement to Adult Probation System to monitor for potential and verified violations of AB 109 supervised individuals. ⑬⑦

Understanding that each case is different, there are some basic guidelines that will be developed and expanded upon once Probation has more in-depth interactions with these individuals.

- **Intermediate Sanctions** – The DPO will address minor and technical violations and any modification to the conditions at the supervising agency level. The DPO will provide information regarding non-compliance with conditions of supervision and recommendations for intermediate sanctions to the unit SDPO. If approved, the sanctions will be imposed

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

pursuant to the PCS agreement. Sanctions can range from enhanced treatment or services, flash incarceration (up to ten days in County Jail), GPS or Electronic Monitoring, Probation Adult Alternative Work Service (PAAWS), etc. Should intermediate sanction fail or the PSP sustains a new arrest or a serious violation, the matter will be considered for the Revocation Process.

- **Flash Incarceration** – A PSP who is violating the supervision conditions or treatment plan can be placed in County Jail for a maximum of ten days. Legislative action must be taken to ensure that Sheriff/Probation has the authority to arrest and detain an individual for flash incarceration without a court order. ⑬
- **Electronic Monitoring** – A PSP can also be placed on Electronic Monitoring System that allows the department to tell 24 hours a day, seven days a week, whether the PSP is living up to the supervision requirements of his or her placement.
- **PAAWS** – A PSP can be placed in Probation's PAAWS program to perform services in Probation's facilities (area offices, juvenile halls, and camps) such as landscaping, weed abatement, janitorial maintenance, and general maintenance.
- **Revocation Process** – AB 109/117 shifts the responsibility for holding revocation hearings for PSPs to the Court. If a DPO believes a PSP has failed to respond to intermediate sanctions and that further use of intermediate sanctions is not an appropriate response to an alleged violation, the DPO may initiate proceedings to revoke PCS. If a PSP is arrested on new charges, Probation staff will confer with prosecutors and the status of a new case when determining whether to initiate the revocation process.

The revocation process begins with the referral by the DPO to the SDPO for an internal Probable Cause Determination (PCD). Once probable cause has been determined, Probation will notify the PSP, the PSP's attorney and the District Attorney's (DA) Office and schedule a Probable Cause Hearing (PCH). The PCH presents an opportunity for a settlement to be reached on the appropriate sanction. If there is no settlement at the PCH, Probation will file a revocation petition with the Court.

Within five days of Probation's filing of the petition, the Court must determine whether probable cause exists to proceed with revocation. If the Court Hearing Officer determines that there are grounds for a revocation and signs off on the petition, a formal Revocation Hearing will be scheduled within 45 days. The DA, Defense Counsel, the PSP and any victims will be notified. At the revocation hearing, the Hearing Officer will make a ruling on the petition; the maximum sanction that can be imposed is 180 days in local custody. Those remanded to jail custody on a sanction will receive one-for-one credit. Legislative action will need to be taken to give courts authority to issue a warrant for arrest of PSPs who fail to appear for revocation hearing. ⑭

⑭ Case Closure

The DPO will take the following steps to close out the case:


Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

- The DPO will administer the LS/CMI and WAI-SR assessment upon the PSP's successful completion of the individual case plan requirements.
- Cases will be reviewed at four months of supervision to identify cases that have no violations. Cases that are violation-free for six months will be reviewed for early termination. Any case that has been violation-free for a 12 month-period will be required to be terminated at the completion of the 12th month.
- The DPO will assist the PSP in identifying resources in an effort to increase the likelihood of successful community reintegration.
- The DPO will schedule an exit conference with the PSP.
- The DPO will complete the Program Completion Form and submit it to the Quality Assurance Unit.

Quality Assurance Unit

In an effort to maximize the probability that minimum standards of quality will be maintained, the Quality Assurance Unit will implement a systemic observation and evaluation process which examines the various components of the program. This is not a simple auditing exercise, but an ongoing and intensive review of the implementation of processes and procedures, training standards, and CBT and MI fidelity monitoring, which creates a quality assurance feedback loop. Observations, data collection, data analysis, and other relevant actions will be taken to ensure that desired levels of quality are in accordance with the standards of the program. These tasks and analysis cannot be performed by external groups, but must be maintained by specialized, trained, and certified personnel that have a comprehensive understanding of the evidenced-based practices and principals.

Data Analysis

A database will be maintained to track three (3) particular outcomes; successful completion of supervision, treatment participation, and CBT treatment effectiveness. The database will include specific demographic variables that are directly related to successful outcomes. These variables include age, ethnicity, sex, currently employed and completion of high school. The database will also include all pre/post measurements. The results from the database will be analyzed to evaluate overall program effectiveness, performance and stated outcomes. 

In addition, Probation will maintain an alternate database that reflects the Motivational Interviewing skill-set and competency levels of all AB 109 Deputies. This database will contain all training and program adherence data collection for every member of the AB 109 implementation team, which will evidence adherence to training and outcome protocol to support overall program outcomes.

Observation Procedures

In order to assure that CBT and Motivational Interviewing interventions are being utilized and implemented with fidelity to the model, Program Analysts will conduct direct observations of live, one-on-one sessions between the DPO and the PSP. Observations will be conducted in each area office on no less than a quarterly basis.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Staff Roles & Responsibilities

In order to insure timely completion of each Quarterly Assessment, the Supervising Program Analyst (SPA) will be responsible for scheduling and coordinating the observation date and time for each DPO II. Observation sessions should be scheduled per day until completion of the area office location. The SPA will coordinate all assessment sessions with the SDPO of each DPO by sending scheduling dates to each SDPO. Quarterly Assessment dates are dependent upon initial training and Baseline Assessment dates.

The SDPO will be responsible for promoting staff adherence to the scheduling of observation dates and times for each DPO in their unit. Upon completion of all observations for the unit, a service delivery meeting will be scheduled between the SDPOs, SPA and Master Trainer. The SDPOs will be provided with the individual DPO scores, their strengths and areas of needed improvement. Once advised of Quarterly Assessment dates, it will be the responsibility of the DPO to schedule a time for a live session with a PSP.

Training & Program Standards

The following training outline and minimum program standards have been designed to ensure that personnel assigned to work with the AB 109 PCS population maintain a skill-set level required to address the needs of this population:

- **Director, SDPO & DPO Training:** Training courses include: LS/CMI, Motivational Interviewing (MI & CBT: Change Agent Skills, 24-hours), Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), 16-hours, "Public Safety Realignment Training, 8-hours, and "AB 109 Revocation Process Training," 8-hours.
- **Program Analyst Training:** Training courses included: LS/CMI, Motivational Interviewing (MI & CBT: Change Agent Skills, 24-hours), Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), 16-hours" and "Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity Coding System (MITI), 40-hours."
- **MI-Inter-Rater Reliability (IRR):** All Program Analysts who participate in the promulgation of Motivational Interviewing skill data use the "Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity Coding System" (MITI). Coders are required to achieve and maintain an average of 80% inter-rater reliability per established coding samples. All Coders will be trained by, and are required to receive monthly coding boosters, from a MITI Coding Master Trainer and member of the Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT).
- **CBT Service Delivery:** Program Analysts assess the service delivery of CBT interventions while also assessing the use of Motivational Interviewing.

Realignment Funding and Staffing Management

The County's Chief Executive Office will serve as the lead on realignment funding and staffing management matters. The CEO, in consultation with affected departments, will be responsible for providing funding and staffing recommendations to the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of implementing this plan.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Initially, the performance outcomes will be reviewed quarterly in order to determine the appropriate level of funding required to support each of the various functions. Throughout the implementation process, changes may be recommended in order to improve the desired outcomes.

Information Management Systems

The development of an integrated PSP database containing CDCR Pre-Release, CDCR Parolee, County Probation, and Sheriff's crime, offender, and criminal history data is a critical requirement for the effective management of the PSP Population. The Sheriff's Department will be responsible for developing a PSP tracking system that would serve LA County but in the long-term could potentially become a statewide system. All interested parties will need to work in collaboration to develop design specifications that meet the needs of the various constituents.

The PSP system will allow users to access a PSP's information and status using the LACRIS Blue Check and Facial Recognition technologies loaded on their personal handheld device such as a "Blackberry Smart Phone". The Blue Check system is tied to the Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) and provides instantaneous feedback from a simple fingerprint. Future proposed enhancements include the addition of a "Google Earth" mapping system complete with crime data overlay maps. This will allow the users to instantly identify geographic relationships between crime and probationers. Ultimately, PSP data must be accessible to law enforcement partners Countywide, if we are to be able to effectively manage the PSC population.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Roles & Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the PCS Implementation Plan are as follows:

Entity	Roles & Responsibilities
Probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead agency for PCS program✓ Sole responsibility for determining eligibility✓ Responsible for determining and modifying Risk Levels (Tier I – III)✓ Determines when PCS may require additional monitoring from Law Enforcement✓ Initiates the flash incarceration and PCS revocation processes
Sheriff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead absconder apprehension efforts✓ Lead the development of an integrated PSP database
Sheriff/Local Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist Probation with address verification✓ Provide additional monitoring of PCS population at request of Probation✓ Provides arrest and flash incarceration support for PCS violations at request of Probation✓ Receives copies of the pre-release packets✓ Receives notification of absconders✓ Receives notification of PCS violators✓ Receives notification when a PSP ends PCS
DA, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Superior Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead the revocation hearing process
DMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Review PCS pre-release packets✓ Assess for mental health needs✓ Develop treatment plan✓ Assist PSP in accessing treatment services (Referrals to CBOs)
DPSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist PSPs assigned to HUBs✓ Determine eligibility for programs✓ Assist homeless population with finding housing (Referrals to CBOs)
DPH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assist PCS in accessing treatment services (Referrals to CBOs)
CBOs & FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provide services as requested by Probation, Sheriff, DMH, DPSS, and DPH
CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead on realignment funding and staffing management
CCJCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Lead on implementation coordination and monitoring✓ Provides monthly reports to the Board of Supervisors, on implementation coordination and performance, in collaboration with impacted departments

Implementation Considerations

Implementation Considerations	Page #
1 A process will need to be developed so that the State Department of Mental Health and Public Health can release pertinent medical and mental health information required to successfully treat PSPs. PSP may be required to sign a consent form to have this information released.	14
2 Probation will need to create a list of names and contact numbers for each of the local Law Enforcements. In addition, they will need to address the expected timeframes required for the address verification.	15
3 Process will need to be established with the State so that Probation can notify the state that the individual does not qualify for the PCS Program.	15
4 Probation to develop standard policy and procedure for initiating the revocation process.	16
5 Contract with existing CBOs to launch the program. Develop RFP to provide qualifying CBOs with the opportunity to compete for provision of these services.	18
6 DPSS and Probation to develop the GR Non-Compliance criteria and process for notifying DPSS when a PSP has absconded and/or revocation process has been initiated.	19
7 Probation will need to develop the mechanism for law enforcement to monitor APS for potential and verified violations as it relates to AB 109 supervised persons.	22
8 Sherriff to develop PSP tracking system. All interested parties will need to work in collaboration to develop design specifications that meet the needs of the various constituents.	24
9 Key metrics will need to be developed for assessing the effectiveness of the framework.	26

Legislative Issues

Legislative	Page #
1 PCS Eligibility Acutely Mentally ill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request – If individual is acutely psychotic at time of release from a State prison, they will not be eligible for PCS and must remain under State supervision. (Related to Sec. 37 and Sec. 47 of AB 117) 	14
2 Failure to Sign Conditions of PCS Supervision (Standard and Special Conditions) Form <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authority to incarcerate at CDCR for an additional period. Statutory authority must be given to extend the PCS custody period at the State level for failure to sign the PCS Standard and Special Conditions Form. 	16
3 PCS Absconders – Authority to issue warrant for arrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request – Statutory authority must be given to Probation to revoke PCS and issue a warrant for arrest of an individual on PCS who has been categorized as an absconder. Request – Statutory authority must be given to Probation to order detention of an individual on an absconder warrant until resolution of the revocation (longer than the 10 days that is granted currently in AB 109/117). Request – Statutory authority must be given to Sheriff to detain an individual on order from Probation (no court order). 	16
4 Flash Incarceration – Authority to arrest or have law enforcement arrest for flash incarceration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request – Statutory authority must be given to Sheriff/Probation to arrest an individual on PCS who is in the community if determination is made for flash incarceration. Request – Statutory authority/duty must be given to Sheriff to detain an individual on order from Probation (no court order). 	23
5 Failure to Appear for Revocation Hearing – Authority to issue warrant for arrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request – Statutory authority must be given to Court Hearing Office to revoke PCS and issue a warrant for arrest of individual on PCS who fails to appear for revocation hearing. (Addressed in DA-drafted language) 	24

Parolee Revocations

AB 109/117 shifts the responsibility for holding revocation hearings for state parolees from the State Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) to the County court system. As of July 1, 2013, the Court will handle revocations for parolees under CDCR supervision with the exception of those on parole for a life sentence. BPH will continue to oversee the revocation process for offenders under CDCR parole supervision until July 1, 2013. Under AB 109/117 parolees will only be able to serve violations of their community supervision once revoked in county jail – not state prison. The only exception is for persons previously sentenced to a term of life who can continue to be returned to state prison on a revocation. The length of a jail custody sanction imposed for a parole violator is limited to 180 days.

Jail Population Management

Background

With the passage of AB 109/117 an unprecedented shift in public safety services from the State to local agencies will commence in the coming months. In Los Angeles County, this shift is monumental and will not only mark a challenge for the Sheriff's Department, but also the District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Department, Department of Mental Health, Department of Health Services, Superior Court, and all municipalities.

AB 109/117 changes the way certain felonies are sentenced. Specifically, individuals sentenced after October 1, 2011 on non-serious, non-violent, non-sex charges are no longer eligible for state prison sentences, unless they have prior serious or violent felony convictions or are required to register as a sex offender. The bills do not impact lengths of sentences.

Incarceration in state prison would be mandatory for any convicted N3s who have a prior serious or violent felony (pursuant to PC 1192.7 (c) or PC 667.5 (c)) or sex offender registration requirement (pursuant to PC 290).

Under AB 109/117:

- No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails
- No inmates currently in state prison will be released early
- All felons sent to state prison will continue to serve their entire sentence in state prison
- All felons convicted of current or prior serious or violent offenses, sex offenses, and sex offenses against children will go to state prison.
- There are 59 additional crimes that are not defined in Penal Code as serious or violent offenses that will continue to qualify for state prison sentences.

AB 109/117 General Parameters

AB 109/117:

- Maintains length of sentences (e.g. what was once a 3-year prison sentence will now be a 3-year jail sentence)
- Allows courts the option to impose a jail plus felony probation sentence for convicted offenders who are not eligible for state prison under realignment
- Establishes that individuals sentenced to terms in both State prison and jail would serve the aggregate term in State prison
- Allows counties to contract with CDCR to house local inmates in State prison
- Allows counties to contract with other public agencies for jail inmate housing in Community Corrections Facilities (CCFs)

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

The bills allow local authorities to implement alternative custody and supervision tools, including alternative custody tools for county jails, home detention for low-level offenders, local jail credits to mirror current one-for-one state prison credits, and broadens the maximum allowable hospital costs for jail inmates.

In order for our population management to be effective, we must begin risk and needs assessments from the moment an inmate enters the system. Current inmate reception center protocol already identifies the medical and mental health needs of an inmate as they transition into custody. By adding additional screening, we can begin to identify not only the medical and mental health needs, but determine an entire treatment plan unique to each inmate. Alternative housing, educational wants/needs and treatment programs (within custody as well as community based) can be identified. The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) is one of the tools we may use to assist us in identifying the needs of an inmate both while in custody and upon re-entry into the community.

The segment of this new population that will have to be closely monitored are those with long-term sentences. According to the District Attorney's Office, approximately 50 people a year are sentenced to terms around 25 years for some N3 crimes that would now be subject to local sentences. Although county jails have never been designed to be used as long-term housing, it is something we do on a regular basis. It is not unheard of for an inmate to be in our custody for 5-7 years who have complex or multiple cases. We also currently house sex offenders under Civil Commitments, several of whom have been in our custody for more than 10 years.

As this population increases, we may be able to identify a particular housing location more suitable for them; however, due to the varying security levels, medical/mental health needs and other screening concerns, they initially will be housed throughout our facilities. If we determine there are enough of these long-term offenders who have similar security levels, then we may begin to dedicate dorms and/or buildings to house them at Pitchess Detention Center. This will enable Inmate Services Bureau (formerly Offender Services) the opportunity to provide the necessary programming which is vital to the success of Realignment. Other options for managing the long-term offenders include the use of Fire Camps, Community Correctional Facilities, and contracting back with the State, which will be discussed in more detail below.

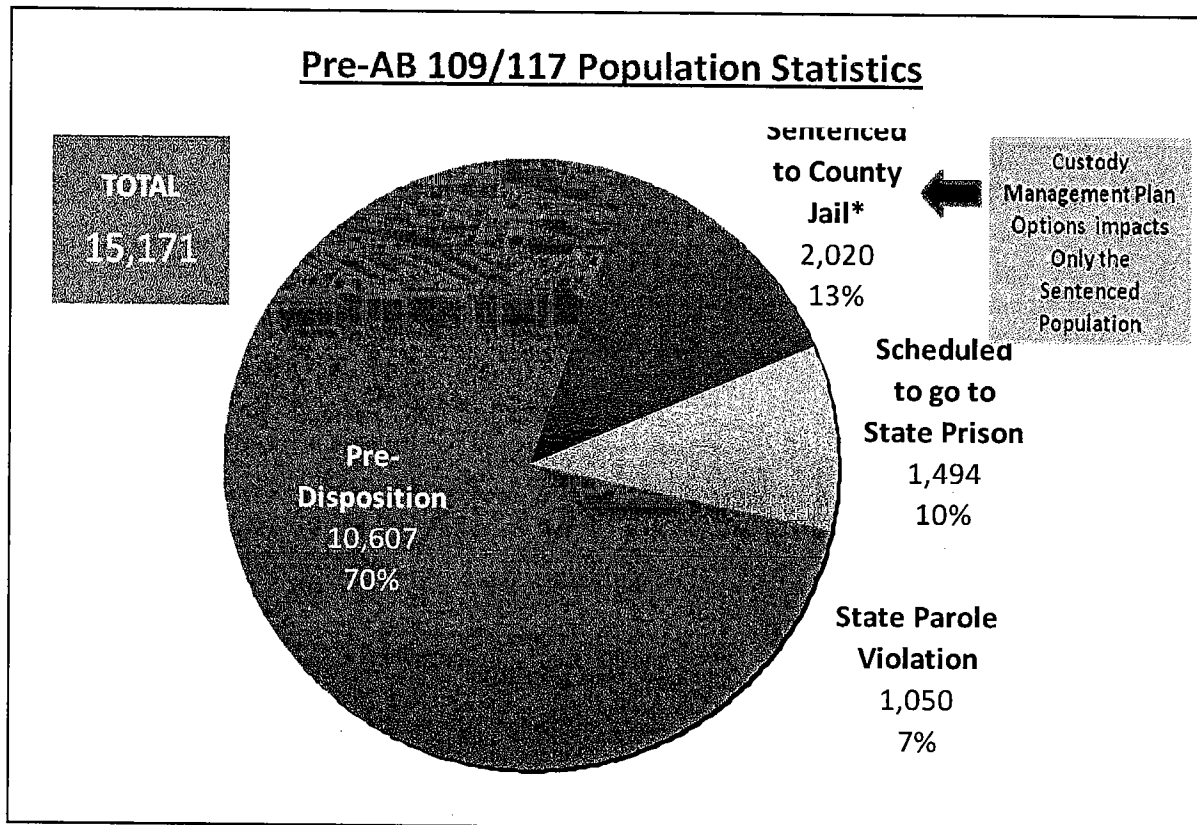
Assumptions

In order to properly assess the impact of realignment, statistics from several entities including the District Attorney's (DA) Office and CDCR were obtained. These numbers can vary dramatically from year to year and are in constant flux. The following Custody Implementation Plan is based in part on 2010 statistics. The actual number of felons expected to receive County sentences instead of state prison terms is approximately 7,000 per year.

Several different strategies have been developed on the re-opening of these housing areas based on financial, personnel, and the growth of the differing segments of the inmate population. These differing strategies will be decided upon as the demands of the growing population are assessed in the first few weeks and months of Realignment.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

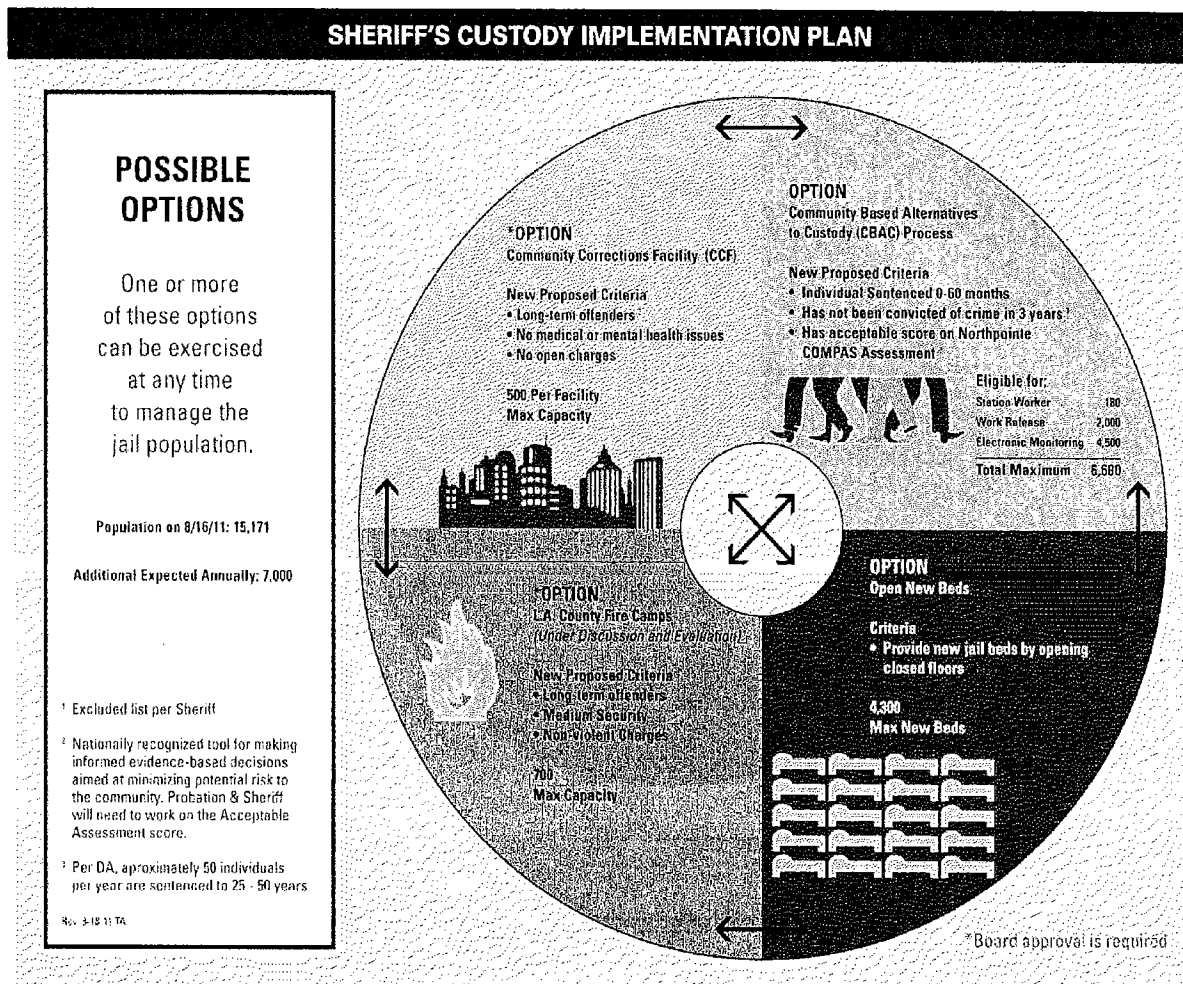
The current jail population is 15,171 (as of August 16, 2011). CDCR statistics and estimates from the District Attorney's Office indicate that approximately 7,000 felons are currently sentenced to state prison from Los Angeles County each year on charges that will no longer qualify for state prison.



The proposed Implementation plan only affects the sentenced population. There is a CCJCC subcommittee comprised of representatives from the Court, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Sheriff and Probation currently working on improving and streamlining the Pre-Trial Release Decision-making process.

Proposed Implementation Plan

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Jail Population Management Model serves as a framework by which the Sheriff's Department will manage individuals sentenced to County Jail including the population of non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders realigned under AB 109¹. The options outlined in the chart are designed to be used singularly or simultaneously as the Sheriff works to manage the jail population.



¹ Individuals eligible for county jail sentence include those convicted of a non-violent (PC 667.5), non-serious (PC 1197.5), non-sex (PC 290) offense who do not have a prior serious, violent or sex conviction.

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

Utilization of Community-Based Alternatives to Custody (CBAC) Program

The Sheriff's Department currently utilizes CBAC to manage the sentenced jail population. Alternative custody options under CBAC include: 1) Station Workers 2) Work Release and 3) Electronic Monitoring including GPS monitoring.

The Sheriff's Department has a comprehensive process to identify the individuals who qualify for the CBAC options. Currently, the CBAC Unit receives a report each day listing those inmates who were sentenced within the Los Angeles Superior Courts system the previous day. Custody Assistants immediately begin identifying those inmates who qualify for station workers, work release, voluntary electronic monitoring program. Each alternative housing option has an agreed upon list of charges that disqualify an inmate. Once an inmate passes this initial set of qualifiers, a criminal history check is completed to further identify whether he will be suited for alternative housing. The inmate is then interviewed prior to their transfer and/or release into the selected program.

Within the same office, members of the Probation Department receive the same list and begin assessing those eligible for the voluntary felony electronic monitoring program option. The same charges are used for disqualification; however, they apply an additional qualified assessment tool to those who meet their criteria prior to releasing them on the program.

The three programs are described below:

- **Station Workers** – To qualify for Station Worker, an inmate must have a minimum of 30 days left on his sentence, must be less than 55 years old, have a security level of six or below, cannot be associated with a gang, is fully sentenced, whose legal residency is not questionable and has no medical conditions. Individuals who meet these criteria will be placed to work and live at the Station.
- **Work Release** – If the individual does not qualify for Station Worker, they may qualify for Work Release. Staff will run a Consolidated Criminal History Reporting System (CCHRS) report and review the excluded charges list. To qualify for Work Release, the inmate must be in jail for greater than 15 days, have a security level below seven, and a verifiable home address. If the security level is above seven and/or the home address is not verifiable, the inmate is not eligible for Work Release.
- **Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program (VEMP)** – The last CBAC program to consider is the Voluntary Electronic Monitoring. To qualify the inmate must have committed a misdemeanor, have a verifiable address, and demonstrates their ability to finance the cost. The department will review the Trial Court Information System (TCIS) looking for cases with failures to appear, felony charges, continuance of court orders, restraining orders, outstanding warrants, etc. If the risk assessment is under 17, they qualify for the VEMP. In situations where the Risk Level is greater than 17, the application is forwarded to the Probation department who will make the final determination. If approved, the inmate will be placed on Electronic Monitoring.

An enhancement to the program is the potential implementation of the Northpointe COMPAS Assessment (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions) or other

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

validated assessment tool. The COMPAS-Assessment tool is designed to assist correctional professionals in making decisions concerning the necessary levels of supervision, identifying security level classifications and assessing treatment progress. COMPAS provides separate risk estimates for violence, recidivism, failure to appear, and community failure. The COMPAS also provides a "criminogenic and needs profile" for the offender, which provides information about the offender with respect to criminal history, needs assessment, criminal attitudes, social environment, and social support.

COMPAS assesses the range of risk and criminogenic needs factors through semi-structured interviews with offenders and other sources of data collection, including a self-report survey. The tool consists of a 54-item scale comprised of the following ten subscales: prior criminal history, education, employment, financial situation, family/marital relationships, accommodation, use of leisure time, companions, alcohol/drug use, emotional/mental health, and attitudes/orientation. The State CDCR is currently using this tool and it appears to be quite effective.

Process Under Realignment

The long-term goal of the Sheriff's Department will be to properly assess each inmate not just for their risk factors, but for their needs. This will enable us to assign the inmate to a jail-based program best suited for them. In order to accomplish this, we will eventually need to assess each inmate several times so the behavioral changes that occur during incarceration can be supported through transition; however, until we get a true picture of how many N3s enter our system, we will focus our assessment on the sentenced population.

The Community Transition Unit (CTU) has developed a staffing model they believe will be able to successfully administer the COMPAS risk and needs assessment to the sentenced inmates on the same list generated for CBAC. Using this tool, in conjunction with the current CBAC standards, they will identify those inmates most suitable for "involuntary" felony EMP. It is estimated the EMP program will cost \$10 a day or approximately \$3,650 per inmate per year. Compliance with the EMP program will be enforced by the new Supervision/Compliance Teams within COPS Bureau.

Prior to an inmate's release, they will be given transition assistance including any community or faith based programs that may be available. For those inmates who do not meet the criteria, they will channel them into programs and education classes while being case managed by custody assistants in the CTU. Prior to their release from custody, intensive programming, services, and transition assistance will be provided. Should funds be made available, additional programs will continue post-release. This will be discussed in more detail under the section, "Community Reentry Center."

A working group has also identified aspects of the current CBAC disqualification guidelines that may be modified. One of the main disqualifiers is criminal history. According to studies on recidivism, an inmate's chance for success significantly rises if he has not been convicted of a crime in the past 3 years. Under our current guidelines, he may be disqualified even if it has been more than 20 years since being convicted of a crime. If the benchmark of 3-5 years on certain crimes is used instead, it would allow us to manage our current population more effectively. This change would have to be approved by the Sheriff and the Board of Supervisors. Another change would be to the station worker parameters. Currently, a transient inmate is automatically disqualified from this option. A

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

plan is in place to begin using GPS ankle bracelets on station workers. If this moves forward, an inmate who claims to be transient should still be acceptable for station housing.

Under the proposed Jail Population Management model, the Sheriff's Department will expand existing criteria for CBAC and will use a validated assessment tool to calculate risk scores. Sentenced inmates that fit the criteria will be considered eligible for CBAC.

One of the obstacles of the current EMP program is that only those individuals, who are able to finance the cost, can participate in the program. AB 109/117 allows the Sheriff to cover the EMP cost, therefore, increasing the number of individuals who can exercise this option. Currently, there are approximately 200 inmates under the EMP Program primarily due to cost. With the financing and the new criteria, the Sheriff has an approximate capacity of 6,680 in CBAC programs.

The criteria will serve as the general framework for how the Sheriff's personnel will make CBAC release decisions. However, as with any existing process, there are exceptions and mitigating circumstances that must always be considered. The Sheriff's Department's focus is public safety; therefore, they have the authority to determine when it is appropriate for an individual to participate in CBAC.

The Sheriff Department will work with local law enforcement agencies to notify them when an individual in their jurisdiction has been placed on a CBAC program, specifically Work Release and Electronic Monitoring.

Re-Open Jail Beds

As needed to support the influx of the additional inmates coming to Los Angeles County, the Sheriff's Department will begin opening closed beds as realignment is implemented. The total number of available beds in the Sheriff's Jail system is approximately 4,300. The Department has a detailed sequence and schedule of floors and locations to be opened as the jail population begins to increase.

RE-OPEN CLOSED AND CURTAILED AREAS - DEPARTMENT NEEDS															
Est Re-Open Date			RE-OPEN/CLOSED/CURTAILED AREAS					STAFFING NEEDED							
			Bunks Per Housing Area	Pers Needed per Housing Area	Total Bunks Opened	Weeks to re-open	Total Pers Needed	Dep	C/A	Cpt	Lt	Sgt	B1	Prof Staff	Notes
16-Oct	TTCF 251/252	Curtailed	384	36	384	2	36	26	10						Deputy items curtailed
30-Oct	TTCF 241/242	Curtailed	384	37	768	2	73	27	10						Deputy items curtailed
13-Nov	North Module 1	Curtailed	400	49	1,168	2	122	25	15			5	5		All items Curtailed
27-Nov	North Module 2**	Curtailed	408	40	1,576	2	162	25	15						All items Curtailed
11-Dec	North Module 3	Curtailed	416	87	1,992	2	249	42	13	1	6	7	9	9	All items Curtailed
25-Dec	North Module 4	Curtailed	400	40	2,392	2	289	25	15						All items Curtailed
8-Jan	TTCF 261/262	Closed	384	36	2,776	2	325	26	10						Items used to staff LCMC
15-Jan	South Boy	Closed	252	20	3,028	1	345	15	5						
22-Jan	South Eddie	Closed	252	20	3,280	1	365	15	5						
5-Feb	South Mary	Closed	270	20	3,550	2	385	15	5						
26-Feb	MCJ 4000	Curtailed	684	86	4,234	4	471	47	29			5	5		Deputy items curtailed
	TOTALS		4,234					288	132	1	6	17	19	9	

Note: This opening scenario is to be used as a guideline and may be changed. Housing areas opened will be determined upon security and classification needs of the inmate population.
Closure items currently being utilized to curb overtime

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

There are many factors that must be considered when making the decision to open floors. Security level, classification, and other factors determine where inmates can be housed. For example, there are times when a new floor has to be opened in order to house a specific type of inmate, such as those who have mental health issues.

The one aspect of Realignment with no estimated projections is the new authority given to the Probation Department to use "flash incarceration" as a sanction. Since this is a new tool to gain the compliance of those on PCS, it is not known how frequently it will be used. This sanction allows Probation to incarcerate an individual up to 10 days without a hearing. Initial talks between the Probation Department and Custody Division have been to allow some of these sanctions to be housed within Sheriff's Department Patrol station jails. Station jails are considered Type 1 facilities (Per Title 15/24 standards) and can only house inmates for up to 96 hours. This still needs to be looked into further, but could potentially save bed space and money due to the lower operating costs of a station jail.

Utilization of Fire Camps

The CDCR contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) and the California Department of Fire and Forestry (Cal Fire) to provide inmates to their fire camps. There are currently six fire camps in operation in Los Angeles County. Five of the camps are overseen by the LACFD and one camp is run by Cal Fire. By 2012, CDCR may no longer be capable of housing state inmate fire fighters due to the realignment of lower offenders. These current state inmates are the same level of inmate we expect to house. The CDCR is expected to provide a daily contract rate to house county inmates in these camps.

It is estimated that County Fire can expand to approximately 700 available fire fighter beds and Cal Fire to approximately 100. These camp crews supplement firefighters in local and state brush fires and many times are the first responders. To put their role in perspective, during the recent Station Fire they provided 20 crews which is the equivalent of 75 professional engine crews. This enabled engine crews to remain in place and continue to provide an uninterrupted response to their service areas. These inmate crews also provide annual brush clearance to the County; commit project hours to State Parks, National Parks and CalTrans.

The CDCR has asked the Sheriff's Department to consider taking over this responsibility of providing the staffing and security of these camps. Should we decide to expand our role at the fire camps, we will have to incur the costs of staffing, food and the necessary security related equipment (radio cars, weapons, etc.). Our preliminary estimates are that it would cost an additional \$10-12 million. Initial estimates of the daily rate to house an inmate at a fire camp are significantly lower than our daily maintenance rate. Since the program itself is a product of Realignment and would benefit public safety, the entire funding should be initially routed through the Community Corrections Partnership for the full funding amount.

If a decision to utilize the fire camps is reached and the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors approves the concept, the Sheriff's Department would use the following general criteria to house inmates in the camps:

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

- a. Long-term offenders
- b. Low to medium security classification
- c. Non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offense

While housing inmates in fire camps may be a more cost-effective option, there are many factors to consider when making this decision. The inmate must volunteer to participate, complete a vigorous training and be relatively healthy. The challenging aspect is that there must be a pre-designated minimum number of inmates who qualify for this program (to be determined by LA County Fire), in order to open up a fire camp. The positive aspect of this program is that individuals leave the County Jail system with a unique skill set that can lead to future employment opportunities. The Department is researching whether they can provide a vocational training certificate that the inmate can have upon completion of the program.

While this is one of the many options available to the Sheriff, many open questions still need to be addressed with CDCR. The Sheriff also needs to conduct a cost benefit analysis to determine if this option is feasible and cost effective. A detailed staffing, classification and security plan will be developed by the Sheriff's and Fire Departments if this option is utilized and will be included in a detailed implementation plan.

Contracting with Community Correctional Facilities (CCFs)

Another option offered to counties through AB 109/117 is the contracting of bed space with publicly run community correctional facilities (CCFs). Each of these facilities is run by the municipal police department and their officers are certified under 830.55 PC. There are 9 facilities throughout the State that operate under contracts with the CDCR and have been doing so for almost 20 years; however, seven of these contracts will expire on October 1, 2011 and the final two will expire on November 30th if no agreements with counties are reached. The utilization of the CCFs could address two important issues. Based on preliminary discussions, the daily rate for housing inmates with CCF's could reduce the County's costs for incarcerating sentenced inmates as well as provide another option for housing the long-term offenders.

The Sheriff's Department has already begun research on CCFs and personnel have visited the facility in Taft, California, and had preliminary discussions with the facility in Shafter, California. Upon initial inspection, they appear to be viable options; however they require much more analysis before any further recommendations can be made. Specifically, issues such as liability, standards of care, and programming would be of concern. The two facilities closest to Los Angeles – Taft and Shafter – could house up to 500 inmates each.

If a decision to utilize the CCFs is reached and the LA Board of Supervisors approves this option, the Sheriff's Department will use the following criteria to house sentenced inmates in the CCFs:

- a. Long-term offenders
- b. No serious medical or mental health needs

Community Corrections Partnership AB 109/117 Implementation Plan

This long-term option would only be considered if the jails were saturated with long-term offenders and the LA County Jail system was nearing or going over capacity.

A detailed screening process will be developed by the Sheriff's Department to assess an inmate's eligibility for a CCF. Issues related to security, classification, staffing ratios, programming, general requirements and dedicated bed-space for Los Angeles County inmates would be negotiated in contract discussions with the CCF and included in an implementation plan for CCF utilization.

All inmates would be returned to County Jail custody prior to their release to undergo preparation for re-entry into the community, such as identifying service needs and treatment referrals.

Early Release

Should the need arise to release inmates prior to the full completion of their sentence, the Department will employ current risk assessment tools, which have been proven effective with the current population. With the impending N3 population the Sheriff's Department will implement an additional level of review using a validated assessment tool as a key factor to determine who shall be released from custody early. The Sheriff's Department will also notify the Public Safety community upon the early release of an inmate.

Tracking and Data Collection

One of the most important tasks upon the implementation of Realignment will be the tracking of all N3s and parole/supervision revocations. This will be vital for several reasons:

- All inmates who enter our system under Realignment must be accounted for in order to maintain a level of funding adequate to provide the care and security necessary in the years to come.
- This accounting will also assist with the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). This program allows us to capture some reimbursement from the Federal Government for housing foreign born inmates. Since N3s will be doing their time locally, we quite possibly will be able to interview and claim additional funding. This may prove vital to the County given the anticipated reduction in funding.
- In order to manage the population, we will have to track those inmates who have long-term sentences in order to reevaluate them periodically for release eligibility.

Along with tracking overall numbers, there will be additional data indicators that need to be collected. The average length of stays, amount of inmates who required medical/mental health assistance, how many completed a program and how many required special housing needs, are examples of some of the data we will need at the end of Year One. The Sheriff's Department's Data Systems Bureau currently has all available technicians working on developing a new system to collect this data.

**AB 109 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
BUDGET RECOMMENDATION**

ATTACHMENT IV

STATE REALIGNMENT FUNDING MODEL		OCT-DEC 2011 BUDGET						
ANNUAL ALLOCATION	OCT-DEC 2011 ALLOCATION*	DEPARTMENT PROPOSAL	STAFF	CEO RECOMMENDATION	STAFF	Difference (CEO - Dept)		
AB 109 BLOCK GRANT TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY								
Parole Violators	\$23,890,218	\$7,963,406	Sheriff	\$4,306,086	Current Staff	\$4,306,086	Current Staff	\$ -
				\$4,306,086		\$4,306,086		\$ -
Local Incarceration	\$43,665,808	\$14,555,269	Sheriff	\$9,823,777	234	\$9,017,840	234	\$ (805,937) 0
			Mental Health	\$805,937	21	\$595,391	10	\$ (210,546) (11)
				\$10,629,714		\$9,613,231		\$ (1,016,483)
Post-Release Community Supervision	\$24,762,391	\$8,254,130	Probation	\$5,434,192	225	\$3,764,433	172	\$ (1,669,758) (53)
			Sheriff	\$1,797,500	44	\$1,797,500	44	\$ - 0
				\$7,231,692		\$5,561,933		\$ (1,669,758)
Post-Release Treatment Services	\$13,815,926	\$4,605,309	Mental Health	\$3,496,618	16	\$3,496,618	16	\$ - 0
			Public Health	\$666,668	4	\$666,668	4	\$ - 0
			Probation (CBOs)	\$2,000,000	NA	\$2,000,000	NA	\$ -
				\$6,163,286		\$6,163,286		\$ -
			TOTAL OCTOBER-DECEMBER BUDGET	\$28,330,777	544	\$25,644,536	480	
Unallocated Funds**	\$6,423,930	\$2,141,310		\$9,462,293		\$12,148,534		\$ 2,686,242
TOTAL COUNTY BLOCK GRANT	\$112,558,273	\$37,519,424		\$37,793,070		\$37,793,070		
External Mental Health Matching Funds	\$820,937	\$273,646						
TOTAL AB 109 FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$113,379,210	\$37,793,070						

AB 109: REVOCATION LEGAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Revocation Legal Representation	\$4,034,688	\$1,344,896					
		District Attorney	\$227,376	6	\$227,376	6	\$ - 0
		Public Defender	\$341,591	11	\$216,746	7	\$ (124,845) (4)
		Alternate Public Defender	\$296,043	8	\$124,200	4	\$ (171,843) (4)
		CEO (Conflict Panel)	\$0		\$10,000	NA	\$ 10,000
		PFU (Court Interpreters)	\$0		\$500,000	NA	\$ 500,000
		TOTAL OCTOBER-DECEMBER BUDGET	\$865,010	25	\$1,078,322	17	\$ 213,312
Unallocated Funds**			\$479,886		\$266,574		\$ (213,312)
TOTAL LEGAL COST	\$4,034,688	\$1,344,896	\$1,344,896		\$1,344,896		

AB 109: TRAINING/START-UP GRANT (One-Time FY 2011-12)

One-Time Start-up (Services and Supplies only)	\$7,942,300	\$7,942,300					
		Sheriff (Incarceration)	\$2,195,541		\$2,195,541		\$ -
		Probation	\$3,681,700		\$2,866,807		\$ (814,893)
		Sheriff (PRCS)	\$1,781,869		\$1,098,530		\$ (683,339)
		Mental Health (PRCS)	\$111,210		\$111,210		\$ -
		Public Health (PRCS)	\$156,400		\$156,400		\$ -
		District Attorney	\$0		\$0		\$ -
		Public Defender	\$277,000		\$277,000		\$ -
		Alternate Public Defender	\$272,400		\$272,400		\$ -
		TOTAL OCTOBER-DECEMBER BUDGET	\$8,476,120		\$6,977,888		\$ (1,498,232)
Unallocated Funds**			\$0		\$964,412		\$ 964,412
TOTAL START-UP COST	\$7,942,300	\$7,942,300	\$8,476,120		\$7,942,300		

**PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT
OCTOBER-DECEMBER BUDGET**

\$37,671,908 569 **\$33,700,746** 497

* Reflects a simple split of the annual funding between three quarters; however, population and corresponding services will increase during the subsequent two quarters

** Any remaining funds will be likely used during the following quarter.



COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE



November 7, 2011

TO: Mayor Michael D. Antonovich
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky
Supervisor Don Knabe

FROM: Mark Delgado, Executive Director
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

SUBJECT: Public Safety Realignment Implementation Update No. 2 – October 2011
(Related to Item S-1 of the August 30, 2011 Board Agenda)

On August 30, 2011, your Board directed the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to work with impacted departments and provide monthly status reports on public safety realignment implementation in the County, including data that demonstrate realignment's impact. This report provides data captured by departments through October 31, 2011 (attached) and discusses implementation issues that have been identified since the October 1st realignment start date.¹

POSTRELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PCS)

Pre-release Packets and Screening

As of October 31, Probation received 3,635 pre-release packets and processed 1,369. Probation prioritizes packets for processing based on indicated prison release dates. Of the 3,635 packets received, 1,036 included a prison release date in October. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS) indicates that 1,019 prisoners were released in October. Probation is clarifying the reason release numbers from the State's pre-release packets and LEADS do not match. The difference may be attributed to either late updates in LEADS or release date changes that have not been sent to Probation.

Of the 1,369 packets processed by Probation, 272 were referred to the Department of Mental Health (DMH) due to indications in the file suggesting further screening was warranted. DMH screened all 272.

Based on the *pre-screening* of the packets, DMH determined:

- 32 individuals were not in need of treatment (12%)
- 53 individuals were in need of substance abuse treatment services only (19%)
- 187 individuals were in need of mental health or co-occurring mental health/substance abuse treatment services (69%)

¹ Data from the Department of Mental Health is through October 28, 2011.

CDCR has agreed to provide files for individuals designated by CDCR as needing a certain level of mental health services. DMH is requesting health information on individuals designated by CDCR as needing Enhanced Outpatient Program or Correctional Clinical Case Management System levels of care. Because health information is being sent from 33 different prison institutions, CDCR's provision of this information remains inconsistent.

Of the packets indicating an October release, 33 included Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees. Probation and Sheriff's department representatives met with ICE officials to develop communication protocols for tracking the status of individuals released from prison with ICE holds. This process will help ensure that prisoners with immigration holds are released to ICE custody and that Probation staff are informed of Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) with immigration holds who have been released into the community.

Further assisting the prescreening process, the Sheriff's Department and Los Angeles Police Department have conducted 207 address verifications at the request of Probation. When invalid addresses are identified, Probation contacts CDCR and attempts to correct address misinformation or works to facilitate a suitable housing location for PSPs in advance of their release. Ultimately, however, a verified address is not a condition of PCS eligibility.

HUB Intake/Assessment and Treatment Services

Of those released, 747 PSPs reported to Probation hubs as instructed for intake and assessment by the department. This population was assessed with the following risk tiers:

Low risk	30 (4%)
Medium risk	291 (39%)
High risk	426 (57%)

Risk levels are based on the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) assessment conducted at the hub and account for an individual's criminogenic risk factors. All PSPs are supervised on high-risk caseloads for the first 30 days in the community. If a PSP is assessed as a medium or low risk, this 30-day period is used to verify the appropriateness of the reduced risk level.

Co-located DMH staff at the hubs assessed 189 individuals for mental health needs: 88 refused treatment services; 86 were referred for services. DMH and Probation staff are cross checking records to determine how many of the 189 PSPs assessed by DMH at the hubs were among the packets pre-screened by the department.

The Department of Public and Social Services (DPSS) also co-locates staff at the hubs. Eligibility workers screened 646 individuals for benefits and referred 489 to DPSS offices for potential enrollment in benefits. Of the 489 referred to DPSS offices, 186 have enrolled in benefits programs, primarily CalFresh and General Relief. Further, 291 PSPs have been referred to the Department of Health Services for potential Healthy Way L.A. enrollment.

To ensure that PSPs receiving benefits are in compliance with their supervision terms, Probation notifies DPSS of individuals who have been named in a warrant or who have been revoked so that DPSS staff may take appropriate action.

According to the Probation Department, 271 PSPs who were screened as needing substance abuse treatment only were referred to a Community Assessment Service Center (CASC) for assessment. The Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC) identified 17 PSPs who reported to a CASC for substance abuse assessments. It is possible more reported to the CASCs but were not identified as PSPs due to lack of accompanying paperwork.

SAPC, Probation, and DMH staff are convening meetings to specifically address this flow process for PSPs to CASCs and subsequent treatment programs. SAPC and Probation also plan to implement the use of the Treatment Court Probation Exchange (TCPX) system to electronically capture PSP referrals to the CASCs.

This early data from departments on referrals and show rates indicate the importance of solidifying referral follow up and tracking procedures. Furthermore, the data illustrates the importance of Probation's ability, per the realignment legislation, to require participation in treatment programs as a condition of supervision. The Probation Department plans to make supervision modifications to require participation in treatment, as allowed by law.

One issue that has emerged at the hubs is the uneven distribution of PSPs. Probation generally assigns PSPs to hubs based on proximity to their reporting address. However, geographic assignments and the unpredictable nature of when PSPs actually show has led to uneven reporting. Departments are continuing to monitor the situation to ensure that staff resources are allocated effectively, while at the same time maintaining fidelity to the co-location model. In discussions with Probation, for example, DPSS and DMH are exploring set hours when staff would co-locate at the hubs and making nearby staff available on an on-call basis.

To improve the hub intake and assessment process, Probation has also emphasized that a hub is needed in the Antelope Valley area to serve PSPs in North County. The department is exploring options for a site.

Finally, as a temporary solution to expedite the provision of support services to the PCS population, the Probation Department continues to negotiate a sole source contract with Walden House for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2011-12 for the following services:

- Housing (transitional housing, sober living environments, and shelters)
- Transportation assistance (including bus tokens)
- Assistance obtaining birth records, identification, and/or public assistance
- Employment preparation, vocational training, and job placement services

Violation/Revocation Process

Of those released on PCS to the County, 747 individuals reported to Probation and 65 individuals failed to report within five days of their release.² Probation notifies the Sheriff Department's

² The number of reporting PSPs and PSPs failing to report within five days do not total the number released from prison. This is because some PSPs are still within a five-day reporting period, while others were released to the custody of other entities on holds (i.e. ICE or other cities or counties). Probation has also received multiple pre-release packets for some individuals.

Parole Compliance Team of PSPs who have failed to report within two days. Sheriff deputies then make efforts to contact PSPs who have failed to show and connect them with Probation. If efforts to make contact are unsuccessful, Probation seeks a warrant from the Court.

While realignment cleanup legislation authorized the issuance of a warrant for PCS absconders, the law remained unclear on the warrant process. The local process developed for Probation to request a warrant from the Court has been revised and now requires the filing of a revocation petition. Probation has resubmitted 25 warrant requests under the new process, and the issuance of warrants is in process. Additional petitions are also in process for PSP absconder warrants.

No other petitions for revocation were filed in October, and no probable cause hearings (which precede the filing of a petition) have been held. To prepare for future hearings, staff from Probation, the Court, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and the Alternate Public Defender's Office have conducted mock revocations to fine tune the local process and identify remaining operational issues.

Among revocation process operational issues that remain are the following:

- Interpreter needs – The Public Defender and Alternate Public Defender have identified the need for in-person interpreters for Probable Cause Hearings and Revocation Hearings. The Chief Executive Office included funding in the realignment budget package for interpreter services, but the departmental process for securing in-person interpreters is not finalized.
- Probable Cause Hearings and Revocation Hearings with Competency Issues – The process for handling hearings when a PSP is mentally incompetent to participate in his or her defense is not addressed in the legislation. Tools available to the Court in criminal cases do not apply to these administrative hearings. DMH's Court Liaison Program will attempt to link PSPs to appropriate services when a PSP presents mental health issues at a hearing. This is a suggested area for future cleanup legislation.
- Subpoena authority – As previously reported to your Board, the ability to subpoena witnesses for probable cause and revocation hearings was not addressed in realignment legislation. This issue should also be addressed in future cleanup legislation efforts.

CUSTODY

Sentences per Penal Code 1170 (h)

Realignment legislation enacted Penal Code 1170 (h), which specifies that certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual felony offenders (N3) are no longer eligible for state prison sentences. The Sheriff's Department is monitoring the number of such sentences and the impact on custody operations.

In the month of October, 948 sentences to County jail were made pursuant to PC 1170 (h). The average sentence was 742 days; the average number of days left to serve was 244. This difference is due to the fact that inmates in custody pre-sentence earn credits toward their

sentence. Days left to serve is an important measure of additional jail impact, because that is the period that would have been spent in state prison prior to realignment.

The Sheriff's Department reports that a population surge has not yet resulted with the new sentences and that no N3 sentenced inmates have been early released. (Some inmates were released due to the fact that their time served concluded their full sentence.) Furthermore, new sentences have not resulted in changes to percentage of time served for other sentenced populations. The Sheriff's Department continues to monitor PC 1170 (h) sentences and population growth closely.

The Sheriff's Department also reports that 65 N3 inmates have been placed in Community Based Alternative to Custody programs, including 48 assigned as station trustees. These inmates remain in custody at local Sheriff stations and are also fitted with electronic monitoring devices. In addition, 17 N3 inmates have been placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring by the Probation Department.

Split Sentences

PC 1170 (h) also allows for sentences to be split between county jail and a period of mandatory community supervision. Probation is modifying its data systems to capture such sentences, as well as the increased number of sentences to probation due to realignment.

Parole and Postrelease Community Supervision Violations

The Probation Department has not flash incarcerated a PSP and has not filed a petition for revocation. As such, there is no impact of PCS on the jail population. Similarly, the Sheriff's Department has not yet identified the increased impact from state parole violations/revocations.

SUMMARY

As implementation proceeds, departments continue to work together to address operational issues that are identified. Concurrently, discussions with departments are ongoing to identify program data that can accurately measure realignment's impact and the effectiveness of the County's implementation. Impacted departments continue to refine data collection processes and are working to identify system improvements that could automate those efforts. Future reports will incorporate additional data captured through this process and continue to provide your Board with an ongoing overview of realignment implementation in the County.

Attachment

c: Chief Executive Officer
Executive Officer of the Board of Supervisors
Public Safety Realignment Team
CCJCC Members

Public Safety Realignment Implementation Data October 2011

PROB LASD DMH DPH DPSS

Postrelease Community Supervision

Pre-Release Packets

No. pre-release packets received	3,635				
<i>No. pre-release packets processed</i>	1,369 (38%)				
<i>No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible</i>	114 (8%)				
No. pre-release packets with an indicated ICE detainer (of the October releases)	33 (3%)				
No. address verifications conducted		207			

PSP Reporting Population

No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet dates	1,036				
No. PSPs directly release to County per CDCR LEADS	1,019				
No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties	5				
No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other counties	8				
No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)	747				
No. PSPs released to other County/City on holds	18				
No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs:					
<i>Low Risk</i>	30 (4%)				
<i>Medium Risk</i>	291 (39%)				
<i>High Risk</i>	426 (57%)				

PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population

No. PSPs who failed to report to hub within 5 days of release	65				
No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff	46				
No. Sheriff attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs	46				
No. warrants sought for absconders	65				
No. absconders apprehended (warrant pick-ups)	0				
No. of absconders remaining	65				

PROB LASD DMH DPH DPSS

PSP Violations/Revocations

No. of flash incarcerations	0				
No. of Probable Cause Hearings	0				
No. of revocation petitions for warrants (refiled in November due to new process)	25				
No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants)	0				
No. of Revocation Hearings	0				

PSP Supervision Completion

No. discharges -- 6 months violation-free	0				
No. discharges -- 12 months violation-free (automatic discharge)	0				
No. discharges -- 3 year expiration (maximum term)	0				
No. other discharges (revocation settlement, court order, etc.)	0				

Treatment Services Related Issues

No. pre-release packets received from Probation by DMH				272	
No. health files requested from CDCR				272	
No. health files provided by CDCR				56	

No. of DMH pre-screened packets				272	
<i>Determination -- no treatment needed</i>				32 (12%)	
<i>Determination -- substance abuse treatment services only</i>				53 (19%)	
<i>Determination -- mental health services only</i>				22 (8%)	
<i>Determination -- co-occurring disorder services needed</i>				165 (61%)	

Pre-screen determinations by level of treatment needed					
<i>IMD/State Hospital (locked facilities)</i>				7 (4%)	
<i>IMD step down/residential</i>				36 (19%)	
<i>Intensive Outpatient</i>				93 (50%)	
<i>Moderate Outpatient</i>				30 (16%)	
<i>Medication Monitoring and Support Only</i>				21 (11%)	

PROB LASD DMH DPH DPSS

No. new PSP assessed at HUB by DMH				189		
No. no treatment needed				10 (5%)		
No. refused treatment				88 (47%)		
No. requiring substance abuse treatment only				1		
No. referred for treatment				86 (46%)		
No. of referrals made to:						
Contract providers				61 (71%)		
DHS facilities				1 (1%)		
Directly Operated Clinics				23 (27%)		
Veterans Affairs				1 (1%)		
IMD/State Hospital (locked facilities)				0		
IMD step down/residential				1 (1%)		
Inpatient				0		
Intensive Outpatient				76 (88%)		
Moderate Outpatient				9 (10%)		
Medication Monitoring and Support Only				0		
No. of referrals made to CASCs for Substance Abuse Treatment only assessment	271					
No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment					17	

Referrals for other Services

No. PSPs screened for benefits eligibility by DPSS						646
No. PSPs who DPSS referred to local DPSS office						489 (76%)
No. PSPs enrolled in:						
MediCal						2
General Relief						3
CalFresh						156
CalFresh and General Relief						24

CalWorks/CalFresh	PROB	LASD	DMH	DPH	DPSS
No. PSPs referred to DHS for Healthy Way L.A. screening					1
					291

Custody

Jail Population and Sentencing

No. sentences pursuant to Penal Code 1170 (h)		948			
Male inmates sentenced		757			
Female inmates sentenced		191			
Average length of sentence		742 days			
Average "days left to serve"		245 days			
No. sentenced to "split" sentence	TBD				
No. convicted of N3 sentenced to probation	TBD				
No. N3s on alternative custody:					
No. Station Worker Program		48			
No. Work Release Program		0			
No. Electronic monitoring/GPS		17			
No. Early Release		0			



COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE



December 15, 2011

TO: Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, Chair
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael Antonovich

FROM: Mark Delgado, Executive Director
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

SUBJECT: Public Safety Realignment Implementation Update No. 3 – November 2011
(Related to Item S-1 of the August 30, 2011 Board Agenda)

On August 30, 2011, your Board directed the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to work with impacted departments and provide status reports on public safety realignment implementation in the County. This report and the attached data summary provides information captured by departments through November 30, 2011.¹

As requested at the November 15, 2011 Board meeting, departments attempted to capture and organize Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) data by month of release as much as possible. While some data in this report is organized in this manner, additional modifications to department information systems and data collection processes are needed to capture and organize PCS data in this way on an ongoing basis. Departments are continuing to work toward this goal and will inform your Board of progress in this regard in future realignment reports.

POSTRELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PCS)

Pre-release Packets and Screening

- Probation received 1,216 pre-release packets in November. Of the 4,851 packets received through the end of the month, 1,269 included a November release date. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS) indicates that 1,189 individuals were released on PCS in the month of November. The difference in release numbers between pre-release packets and LEADS is likely attributable to pending data entry in the LEADS system. Based on LEADS, 2,228 individuals have been released on PCS to the County since October 1.
- Probation processed 1,125 pre-release packets in November and referred 236 (21%) to the Department of Mental Health (DMH) due to indications in the file suggesting that

¹ The Probation Department will also provide a supplemental report further breaking down the Postrelease Community Supervision data from the October and November release groups.

further screening was warranted. This is consistent with the pre-release screening results in October, when 20% of the packets processed were referred to DMH.

- Of the packets containing a November release date, 21 included requests for special handling. These requests pertain to acutely mentally ill persons for whom the State requests transportation to the County. CDCR also advises the County of Special Housing Unit inmates and validated prison gang members pending release to provide the County the option of transporting the offender.

With special handling requests, CDCR clinicians or physicians determine whether the inmate is capable of using public transportation. If he is, Probation notifies the individual through CDCR that he is responsible for reporting on his own to Probation. If he is not capable of using public transportation because of mental health issues, Probation and DMH work with CDCR to arrange transportation.

CDCR has assisted with transportation in these cases during the early stages of implementation, but the County has been informed that the State can no longer transport in these cases. CDCR will transfer acutely mentally ill persons to the nearest prison facility, and the County will have to arrange transportation from that location.

- As previously reported, one of the bigger PCS challenges is processing the large volume of prerelease packets, particularly given the varying amount of information they include, as well as fluctuating release dates.

To help develop local and State recommendations to respond to County concerns, CDCR staff visited Probation's pre-release center over a two-day period to troubleshoot and assess how CDCR and Probation can streamline and improve processing. CDCR has offered to send a team of staff to Probation's pre-release center in the month of January to further assist in this regard, and arrangements are pending.

CDCR continues to work with the County on solutions for effectively transmitting pre-release information. However, in the absence of a more streamlined solution, Probation and DMH still must request information from 33 different prison locations.

Hub Intake/Assessment and Treatment Services

- In the month of November, 963 Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) reported to Probation hubs for intake and assessment: 116 who had been released in October and 847 who had been released in November.
- Co-located DMH staff at the hubs assessed 268 individuals for mental health needs, including 143 PSPs whose pre-release packets gave no indication of mental health issues. Of those assessed, 47 were determined not to be in need of treatment, 68 refused services, and 153 were referred for mental health treatment.

- In November, 399 PSPs were referred to the Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC) contracted Community Assessment and Service Centers (CASCs) for substance abuse assessments. Show rates at the CASCs continue to be low, with only 56 PSPs confirmed reporting for the month. However, Probation, DMH, and SAPC continue discussions to address issues of client flow and referral processes.

Probation and SAPC continue to work toward modifying the Treatment Court Probation Exchange (TCPX) system to electronically capture PSP referrals to the CASCs, assessment results, and progress reports from treatment providers.

- Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) staff screened 780 November releases for benefits eligibility and referred 569 of them to DPSS offices for potential enrollment in benefits. Of the 569 referred to DPSS offices in November, 229 enrolled in benefits programs, primarily CalFresh and General Relief.
- Probation continues to attempt to identify a potential hub site in the Antelope Valley area to serve PSPs in North County. A previously considered site was determined to be unsuitable due to asbestos and cost issues. Probation is in the process of preparing a formal space request to the Chief Executive Office Real Estate Section so they can initiate a search for a site.

Other Treatment Issues

- DMH and SAPC are exploring with CDCR the implementation of a medication assisted therapy option for opiate addicts returning to the County. Vivitrol – a non-addictive, non habit-forming medication – has proven to be effective in assisting alcohol and opiate abusers succeed in treatment. The medication is administered via injection once a month and blocks the urge to use narcotics and alcohol and their effects.

If it is determined that this is feasible, returning prisoners who choose this treatment would be provided their first dose by CDCR prior to their release from prison. Once returned to the County, subsequent doses would be provided by DMH-contracted clinics.

- As a temporary solution to expedite the provision of support services to the PCS population, the Probation Department continues to negotiate a sole source contract with Walden House for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2011-12.

Violation/Revocation Process and Enforcement Efforts

Since the November 7, 2011 realignment report was provided to your Board, the PSRT's Legal Work Group has refined the processes dealing with warrants, violations, and revocations.

- A total of 95 warrants were issued in November – 60 for PSPs released in October and 35 for PSPs released in November. A total of 24 PSPs with warrants were arrested – 21 from the October cohort and 3 from the November cohort.

PSPs arrested on a bench warrant are taken to court, and the court recalls the warrant. To ensure that the department can determine the appropriate action following the recall of a warrant – including release or detention – Probation has assigned a deputy probation officer (DPO) to the court.

- Probation plans to co-locate five DPOs with the Los Angeles Police Department – one in each bureau – to facilitate communication and collaboration on tracking and monitoring of the PSP population in the city. Probation and the Sheriff's Department are also exploring such a co-location model.
- The Sheriff's Parole Compliance Team and Los Angeles Police Department conducted 64 address verifications, 82 compliance checks, and 139 visits to reported addresses of "no show" PSPs in November.

The Sheriff's Department is finalizing data systems modifications that will enable the department to identify all arrests of PSPs on new charges countywide. This modification will offer critical information to assist with the management of the PSP population in the County.

- The District Attorney's Office has similarly established a process to determine when PSPs are charged with a new crime by the office. Of the PSPs released, 62 have had cases forwarded to the D.A. for prosecution – 45 who had been released in October and 17 who were released in November. The District Attorney's Office is currently sharing this information with Probation.

PSRT will initiate discussions with city prosecuting agencies to determine whether the tracking and notification of misdemeanor filings on PSPs (non District Attorney cases) is also possible.

- The Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) has discussed realignment's impact on the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). DCFS, Probation, and the Sheriff's Department have initiated discussions to determine how to best share information on PSPs given the new program. In addition, the DCFS Centralized Law Enforcement Liaison and/or Multi-Agency Response Team will coordinate with PCS compliance checks operations to assist with responses to child safety issues that emerge.

Probable Cause and Revocation Hearing Issues

There have been no probable cause or revocation hearings held. Among the revocation operational issues that remain in advance of those hearings are the following:

- Interpreter needs – There is still no mechanism in place for securing interpreters for Probable Cause Hearings. The Chief Executive Office included funding in the realignment budget package for interpreter services, but how a contract for services

would be administered is unresolved. *The Legal Work Group will consider temporary solutions that may be available pending resolution of this issue.*

- Probable Cause Hearings and Revocation Hearings with Competency Issues – The process for handling hearings when a PSP is mentally incompetent to participate in his or her defense is not addressed in the legislation. This is a suggested area for future cleanup legislation. *In the interim, DMH's Court Liaison Program will attempt to link PSPs to appropriate services when a PSP presents mental health issues at a hearing.*
- Subpoena authority – As previously reported to your Board, the ability to subpoena witnesses for probable cause and revocation hearings was not addressed in realignment legislation. This issue should also be addressed in future cleanup legislation efforts. *Pending resolution of this issue, agencies participating in probable cause and revocation hearings will develop their own processes for notifying witnesses of hearings and requesting their participation.*

CUSTODY

Sentences per Penal Code 1170 (h)

Realignment legislation enacted Penal Code 1170 (h), which specifies that certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual felony offenders (N3) are no longer eligible for state prison sentences.

- In October, 930 sentences to County jail were made pursuant to PC 1170 (h). In November, 557 such sentences were made. This reduction may be due to the fact that pre-realignment, some defendants were requesting court continuances and delaying sentencing so that they could be sentenced locally under realignment's PC 1170 (h) provision.
- The Sheriff's Department reports that as of December 2, 2011, 97 N3s have been released from jail after having served their full sentence term. In addition, as of December 2nd, 100 N3 inmates have been placed in Community Based Alternative to Custody programs, including 67 assigned as station trustees and 33 on house arrest with electronic monitoring.

Parole and Postrelease Community Supervision Violations

To date, the use of flash incarceration by the Probation Department has been limited to PSPs arrested on a bench warrant, and the impact on the jail population has been minimal. On December 2nd, for example, 10 PSPs were in custody after having been picked up on a warrant. No revocation hearings have occurred, so no PSPs have been sentenced to jail as a result of a revocation.

The number of state parole revocations, which are also served in County jail due to realignment, is significantly higher. On December 2nd, there were 833 sentenced parole violators in County jail.

Honorable Board of Supervisors

December 15, 2011

Page 6 of 6

Summary of Custody Impact

The Department continues to report that no N3 sentenced inmates have been early released. Furthermore, the increase in inmates from new sentencing and revocation provisions have not resulted in changes to percentage of time served for other sentenced populations. The Sheriff's Department continues to monitor population growth closely, however, as increases in inmate counts are expected to compound each month.

Attachment

c: Chief Executive Officer
 Executive Officer of the Board of Supervisors
 County Counsel
 Public Safety Realignment Team
 CCJCC Members
 Civil Grand Jury

Public Safety Realignment Implementation Data

November 2011

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	TOTAL
Postrelease Community Supervision			
<i>Pre-Release Packets</i>			
No. pre-release packets received	3,635	1,216	4,851
<i>No. pre-release packets processed</i>	1,369	1,125	2,494
<i>No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible (of those processed)</i>	114	41	155
No. address verifications conducted	207	64	271
<i>PSP Reporting Population</i>			
No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet dates	1,036	1,269	2,305
No. PSPs directly released to County per CDCR LEADS	1,039	1,189	2,228
No. PSPs released to Federal custody with ICE detainer	81	86	167
No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties	5	6	11
No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other jurisdictions	9	7	16
No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)	747	963	1,710
No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs:			
<i>Low Risk</i>	30	43	73 (4%)
<i>Medium Risk</i>	291	364	655 (38%)
<i>High Risk</i>	426	556	982 (58%)
<i>PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population</i>			
No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff	46	139	185
No. Sheriff attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs	46	139	185
No. warrants requested for absconders	0*	107	107
No. warrants issued	0	95	95
No. absconders apprehended (warrant pick-ups)	0	24	24
No. of absconders remaining		83	83

* Warrant requests submitted to the Court in October needed additional information and were resubmitted in November.

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	TOTAL
<i>PSP Violations/Revocations/New Charges</i>			
No. of Probable Cause Hearings	0	0	0
No. of revocation petitions for warrants (refiled in November due to new process)	0	95	95
No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants)	0	0	0
No. of Revocation Hearings	0	0	0
No. of D.A. Filings for October releases			45
No. of D.A. Filings for November releases			17

° Includes flash incarcerations used following arrest on a warrant.

PSP Supervision Completion

No. discharges -- 6 months violation-free	0	0	0
No. discharges -- 12 months violation-free (automatic discharge)	0	0	0
No. discharges -- 3 year expiration (maximum term)	0	0	0
No. other discharges (revocation settlement, court order, etc.)	0	0	0

Treatment Services Related Issues

No. pre-release packets received from Probation by DMH	289	236	525
No. health files requested from CDCR	na	na	
No. health files provided by CDCR	na	na	
No. of DMH pre-screened packets	289	236	525
<i>Determination -- no treatment needed</i>	28	30	58
<i>Determination -- substance abuse treatment services only</i>	56	32	88
<i>Determination -- mental health services only</i>	24	30	54
<i>Determination -- co-occurring disorder services needed</i>	181	144	325

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	TOTAL
Pre-screen determinations by level of treatment needed			
<i>IMD/State Hospital (locked facilities)</i>	13	8	21
<i>IMD step down/residential</i>	38	9	47
<i>Intensive Outpatient</i>	94	54	148
<i>Moderate Outpatient</i>	33	54	87
<i>Medication Monitoring and Support Only</i>	21	49	70
No. new PSP assessed at HUB by DMH (pre-screened)	97	125	222
No. new PSP assessed at HUB by DMH (identified at hub assessment)	150	143	293
No. new PSP assessed at HUB by DMH (total)	247	268	515
<i>No. no treatment needed</i>	56	47	103
<i>No. refused treatment</i>	76	68	144
<i>No. requiring substance abuse treatment only</i>	5	15	20
<i>No. referred for treatment</i>	110	138	248
No. of referrals made to:			
<i>Contract providers</i>	76	130	206
<i>DHS facilities</i>	1	0	1
<i>Directly Operated Clinics</i>	33	8	41
<i>Veterans Affairs</i>	1	0	1
<i>IMD/State Hospital (locked facilities)</i>	0	0	0
<i>IMD step down/residential</i>	1	1	2
<i>Inpatient</i>	0	0	0
<i>Intensive Outpatient</i>	89	137	226
<i>Moderate Outpatient</i>	10	1	11
<i>Medication Monitoring and Support Only</i>	4	0	4

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	TOTAL
No. of referrals made to CASCs for Substance Abuse Treatment only assessment	323	399	722
No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment	9	56	65
No. of CASC referrals to:			0
<i>Residential Treatment Services</i>	1	5	6
<i>Outpatient Treatment Services</i>	7	28	35
<i>Sober Living</i>	0	0	0
No. of PSPs entering:			0
<i>Residential Treatment Services</i>	1	4	5
<i>Outpatient Treatment Services</i>	5	18	23
<i>Sober Living</i>	0	0	0

Referrals for other Services

No. PSPs screened for benefits eligibility by DPSS	646	780	1426
No. PSPs who DPSS referred to local DPSS office	489	569	1058
No. PSPs enrolled in:			0
<i>MediCal</i>	2	1	3
<i>General Relief</i>	3	16	19
<i>CalFresh</i>	156	160	316
<i>CalFresh and General Relief</i>	24	51	75
<i>CalWorks/CalFresh</i>	1	0	1
No. PSPs referred to DHS for Healthy Way L.A. screening	291	371	662

OCT 2011

NOV 2011

TOTAL

Custody***Jail Population and Sentencing***

No. sentences pursuant to Penal Code 1170 (h)	930	551	1481
<i>Male inmates sentenced</i>	767	478	1245
<i>Female inmates sentenced</i>	163	73	236
<i>Average length of sentence (months)</i>			25
<i>Average time left to serve (months)</i>			7.5
<i>No. sentenced to "split" sentence</i>	TBD	TBD	
No. convicted of N3 sentenced to probation	TBD	TBD	
No. N3s released after serving full term (as of Dec. 9, 2011)			109
No. N3s currently on alternative custody (as of Dec. 9, 2011)			
No. Station Worker Program			69
No. Work Release Program			0
No. Electronic monitoring/GPS			34
No. Early Release			0

Risk Management and Liability***Realignment Claims/Lawsuits***

No. claims/lawsuits filed with the County for any realignment related functions	0	0	0
---	---	---	---



COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE



March 1, 2012

TO: Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, Chair
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael Antonovich

FROM: Mark Delgado, Executive Director
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

SUBJECT: Public Safety Realignment Implementation Update No. 4 – December 2011 to January 2012 (Related to Item S-1 of the August 30, 2011 Board Agenda)

On August 30, 2011, your Board directed the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to work with impacted departments and provide status reports on public safety realignment implementation in the County. This report and data attachments I and II provide information captured by departments through January 31, 2012.

POSTRELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PCS)

Pre-release Packets and Screening

Probation received 1,152 pre-release packets in December and 1,165 in January. The department received 7,168 total packets through the end of January.

From January 9th to February 3rd, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) assigned a four-person team to the County to assist with the prescreening process. The team assisted with processing activities, including: verifying PCS eligibility, identifying release date changes, contacting prisons to verify inmates' custody status, and troubleshooting problematic cases. The team also conducted training sessions for County staff on matters related to pre-release packet content and material relevance.

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) continues to prescreen packets that indicate a mental health issue may be present. The department prescreened 1,013 packets through the end of January. DMH reports that fewer packets are missing the mental health information and that improvements in the process of identifying those who may need service has resulted in fewer "no treatment required" findings at prescreening.

Between October 1, 2011 and January 31, 2012, 4,482 Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) were released to the County on Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) according to the CDCR Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS). Actual release numbers by month and initial projections are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1

	CDCR Projected	Actuals
October	1,245	1,034
November	1,108	1,203
December	1,088	1,172
January	975	1,073
February	833	-
March	868	-
April	806	-
May	769	-
June	732	-
Total	8,424	10,085*

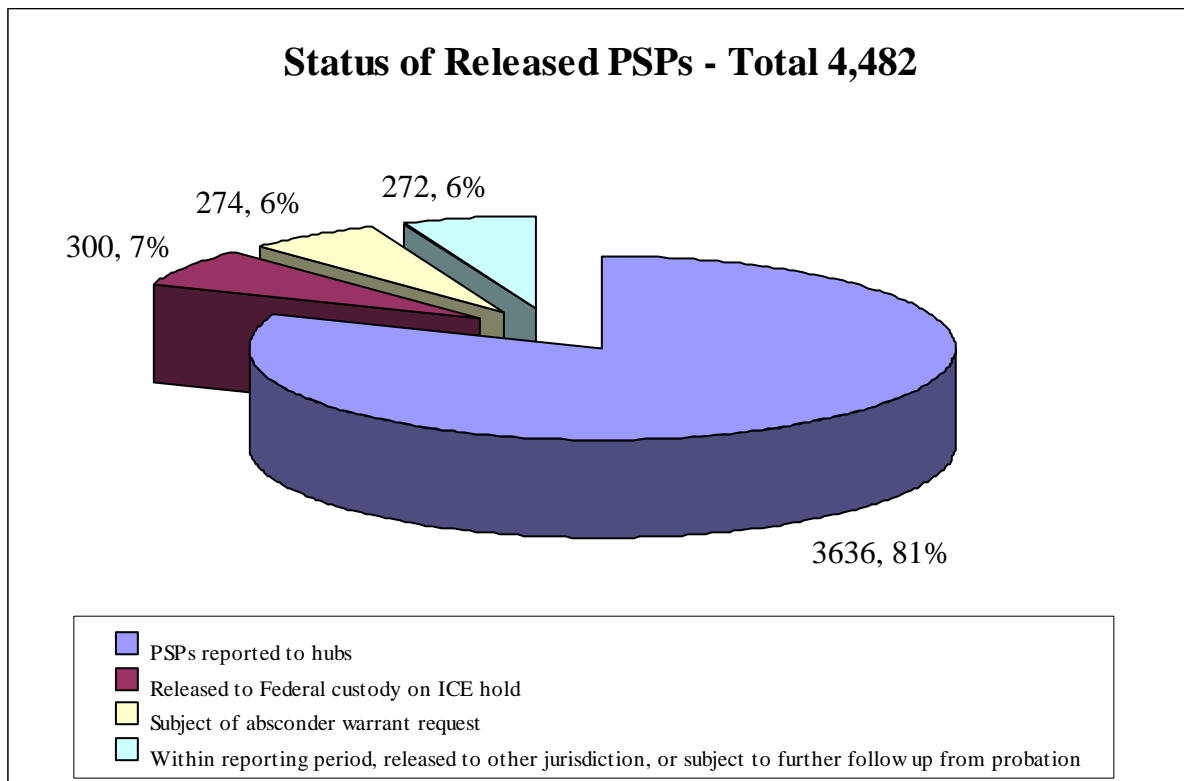
* Projection is based on average of first four months.

The number of PSPs released in the first four months is consistent with initial projections. However, as shown in Table 1, initial projections anticipated a reduction in the number of PSPs released each month. Probation is tracking this data closely to monitor for this trend. If such a reduction does not materialize and current release rates remain steady, the County will receive more PSPs by the end of the fiscal year than originally anticipated.

Hub Intake/Assessment

In December and January, 952 and 965 PSPs reported to the hubs, respectively, for intake and assessment. The following chart indicates the reporting status of the 4,482 PSPs released to the County through the end of January.

Chart 1



Departments highlight the following developments related to hub intake processes:

- Probation has initiated drug testing at the hubs of individuals identified in the pre-release packets as having substance abuse histories or potential treatment needs. Such testing will immediately reinforce for PSPs that they will be closely supervised while on PCS for compliance with their supervision conditions. Testing will also provide deputy probation officers an early performance indicator to assist with case management and supervision.
- Co-located DMH staff at the hubs assessed 964 individuals for mental health needs (27% of the reporting population) by the end of January.
- The Department of Public and Social Services (DPSS) screened 2,888 PSPs for benefits eligibility and has enrolled 908 (31%) in benefits programs. The majority of those have been enrolled in CalFresh (663) or CalFresh and General Relief (194).
- Probation has submitted a Space Request/Evaluation (SRE) to the Chief Executive Office to explore possible lease sites in the Antelope Valley for an assessment hub. In the interim, Probation is reconfiguring its existing Antelope Valley Adult Area Office to serve as a temporary hub. It is estimated that the floor plan changes and electrical additions will take approximately 30 to 45 days to complete.

Both DMH and DPSS have been informed of the Antelope Valley hub developments. Space has been allocated for both departments to accommodate the co-location model.

- The Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and Department of Public Health – Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) have expressed an interest in co-locating at PCS hubs. The departments continue to work with Probation on a potential co-location plan.

PCS Population Characteristics and Supervision Challenges

Probation continues to report that PSPs are assessed at higher levels of risk to recidivate than the department anticipated. The department estimated that 49% would be high risk, 26% medium risk, and 25% low risk. Through January, 64% of PSPs had assessed as high risk, 32% as medium risk, and 4% as low risk.

Similarly, DMH reports that the acuity of clients continues to be higher than anticipated and that this remains a significant concern. This issue is particularly apparent for those who were previously designated mentally disordered offenders (MDO) but who are legally eligible for PCS because their MDO status has been terminated.

Probation also reports that there are a large number of PSPs released from CDCR with high needs for immediate mental health services upon transfer. There were 19 special handlings in December and 14 in January. Transitioning these individuals to the County from CDCR consumes significant departmental resources.

Additionally, while persons may be required to take medication when in a prison environment, no such requirement can be made once they are under community supervision. Some severely mentally ill clients are only re-stabilized on medication upon an incarceration event.

Provision of Treatment Services to Individuals

Engaging PSPs in treatment remains a significant challenge. For example, while there are signs of improvement, the percentage of PSPs reporting to the Community Assessment Service Centers (CASCs) for substance abuse assessments remains low. Table 2 shows cumulative totals for referrals and the percentage of PSPs who reported by the last day of each month.¹

Table 2

	Through Oct	Through Nov	Through Dec	Through Jan
Referrals to CASCs for Substance Abuse Treatment	333	716	1,066	1,431
Number reporting to CASCs	9 3%	65 9%	263 25%	491 34%

Similarly, while the most recent month's data shows improvement, the percentage of PSPs assessed at the hubs by DMH who refuse treatment services remains high. Table 3 shows the percentage of assessed PSPs in each month who have refused mental health treatment at the hubs.²

Table 3

	Oct Releases	Nov Releases	Dec Releases	Jan Releases
DMH assessments at hubs – treatment needed	298	281	219	166
Number refusing mental health treatment at hubs	74 25%	77 27%	76 35%	32 19%

DMH suggests that in addition to potentially leading to higher recidivism, PSPs not engaging in treatment results in them utilizing more costly services, such as psychiatric emergency rooms, inpatient facilities, and urgent care centers.

Departments continue to implement strategies and process improvements to address these issues and connect PSPs to treatment as effectively as possible, such as:

- **Mandatory treatment conditions** – While PSPs released from prison are subject to standard conditions, Probation is emphasizing treatment as a condition of supervision and

¹ Data in Table 2 is cumulative through the end of each month and is not organized by month of release.

² Data in Table 3 is not cumulative but is based on the month of release.

adding specific substance abuse and mental health treatment conditions on PSPs. To that end, Probation has added 1,367 mental health treatment conditions and 2,375 substance abuse treatment conditions.

- *Narcotics testing at the hubs* – Probation has instituted a policy at the hubs of drug testing individuals identified in the pre-release packets as having substance abuse histories or potential treatment needs. As mentioned earlier, such testing will immediately reinforce for PSPs that they will be closely supervised by probation for compliance with their supervision terms. Testing will also provide deputy probation officers an early performance indicator to assist with case management and supervision.
- *Service Provider Contracts* – The County's sole source contract with Haight Ashbury was awarded in December. This contract, which runs through the remainder of the fiscal year, addresses support service needs – such as housing, transportation, and employment/vocational services – for the PCS population.

In addition, the Probation Department – in collaboration with the Sheriff's Department – released a Request for Proposals (RFP) in January to identify organizations that can provide support services, such as transitional housing, sober living homes, shelter, transportation, and job readiness/placement.

- *Mobile Assistance Team* – To meet the demand for transportation services for PSPs with special needs, the Probation Department developed and implemented the Mobile Assistance Team (MAT). MAT is designed to provide transportation services to PSPs unable to use public transportation due to acute mental health issues. The transportation process is a collaborative effort among Probation, CDCR, DMH, Department of Health Services County hospitals, and shelter agencies.
- *Mental Health Training Program* – Probation and DMH have initiated a mental health training program for Probation's AB 109 staff. The training will focus on identifying potential mental health needs, de-escalating potential high risk situations, and improving referrals to service.
- *TCPX Enhancement* – DPH-SAPC – in coordination with Probation, DMH, and Internal Services Department – has modified the Treatment Court Probation Exchange (TCPX) data tracking system. This system will now allow departments to track treatment referrals, assessments and placements, progress reports, and terminations in a real time fashion. TCPX will be a critical tool for facilitating referrals to treatment and ensuring compliance. TCPX modifications have been finalized and staff in participating departments are now being trained in its use.

Supervision and Enforcement

Probation, the Sheriff's Department, and the District Attorney's Office continue to track data on warrants, arrests, and other PCS enforcement efforts. Table 4 summarizes various enforcement actions taken from realignment's October 1st start date through the end of January.

Table 4

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Total
Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact PSP “no shows”	46	139	185	157	527
Warrants requested for absconders by Probation	0	95	87	67	249
Arrests of PSPs on new charges (non-warrant)	80	165	261	389	895
New cases presented to the D.A. for filing					406

While the majority of cases presented to the District Attorney were theft- or drug-related, some cases do include serious and/or violent charges.

In addition to the enforcement activity summarized in Table 4, departments highlight the following developments:

- Probation and the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) have initiated a pilot project in which five deputy probation officers are co-located within the five LAPD bureaus to enhance cross-agency collaboration.
- The Probation Department, Sheriff’s Department, and Superior Court finalized the process for ensuring that all absconder warrants are included in both the state’s and federal wanted persons systems. The County’s extradition process in these cases needs to be finalized. In the interim, Probation will extradite individuals arrested out of the County’s jurisdiction on a PSP absconder warrant.

Finally, there is a urgent and emerging issue related to office space needs for Probation’s PCS supervision staffing. Until now, Probation has been able to accommodate additional staffing in existing area office space. However, as additional deputy probation officers are allocated and assigned to PCS caseloads, additional office space will be needed.

Revocation Process

Probation initiated revocation proceedings in three cases in December and one case in January. None of these cases reached the stage of a Court Revocation Hearing, as all the cases settled at the initial Probable Cause Hearing (PCH). The PCH includes the participation of the defendant and staff from Probation, District Attorney’s Office, and offices of the Public Defender and Alternate Public Defender.

The Public Safety Realignment Team’s Legal Work Group continues to refine the revocation process in anticipation of an increasing number of petitions for revocation in the months to come. In particular, the PCH is being replaced by a probable cause determination process administered by designated officers within the Probation Department.

This change, consistent with realignment legislation, offers several benefits:

- Instituting a formal probable cause determination process with designated officers will provide a second level of approval on all revocation petitions and increase quality control of petitions submitted to the Court.
- The more efficient process for filing a revocation petition will decrease the possibility that an individual posing a danger to the community will be prematurely released from custody pending revocation.
- Eliminating the PCH will incorporate the Court's participation earlier in the process and help resolve some of the operational issues identified in previous reports, such as the inability to secure witnesses and interpreters for the PCH.

While the number of revocations initiated remains low, it is expected that the number of revocations will begin to increase with more PSPs in the community and as Probation deems intermediate sanctions inadequate for responding to PSPs with continued violations. In addition, as Probation adds more mandatory treatment conditions on PSPs, non-compliance and non-participation in treatment can increasingly become grounds for revocation.

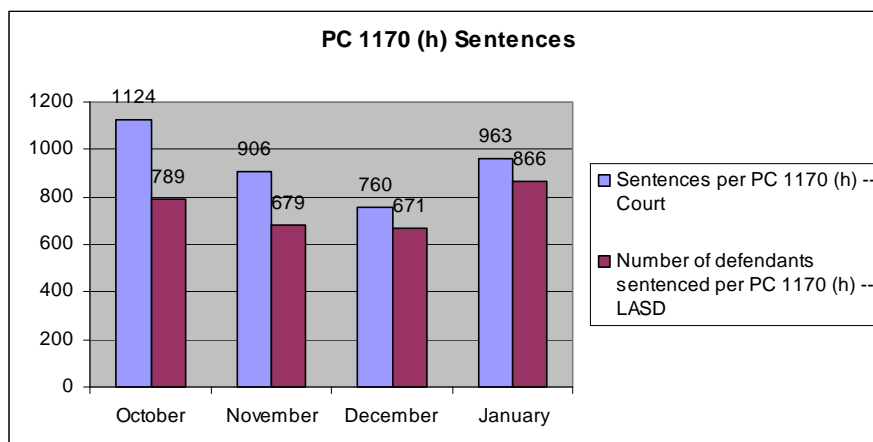
One outstanding revocation issue that remains is the process for handling hearings when a PSP is mentally incompetent to participate in his or her defense. This was not addressed in the legislation, and statutes that apply to criminal cases would not apply to these proceedings. The Court and others have raised this issue with the State as a need for cleanup legislation. In the interim, DMH's Court Liaison Program will attempt to link PSPs to appropriate services when a PSP presents mental health issues at a hearing.

CUSTODY

Sentences per Penal Code 1170 (h)

Realignment legislation enacted Penal Code 1170 (h), which specifies that certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual felony offenders (N3) are no longer eligible for state prison sentences. Efforts to capture how many PC 1170 (h) sentences are made continue to be refined. For example, there is a significant difference between the number of PC 1170 (h) sentences made and the number of individuals the jail receives on such sentences. (One defendant may have multiple cases that result in a PC 1170 (h) sentence.) This differentiation is illustrated in Chart 2.

Chart 2



Departments highlight the following facts related to PC 1170 (h) sentences:

- The Sheriff's Department reports that as of the end of January, 208 N3s had been released from jail after having served their full sentence term. In addition, 120 N3 inmates had been assigned as station trustees, housed in local Sheriff stations, and equipped with electronic monitoring devices.
- Since the beginning of December, the Sheriff's Department has not released any sentenced N3 inmates until their full sentence is served. All N3 inmates are currently serving 100 percent of their sentence in custody.
- The Superior Court reports that 192 "split sentences" were given per PC 1170 (h) through the end of January. Such sentences divide the sentence time between jail and mandatory community supervision. Upon release from jail, community supervision on split sentences is conducted by the Probation Department.

Parole and Postrelease Community Supervision Violations

- To date, the use of flash incarceration by the Probation Department has been mostly limited to PSPs arrested on a bench warrant, and the impact on the jail population has been minimal. Twelve PSPs have been flash incarcerated by supervising officers for other non-compliant or violation activity. Only four PSPs have faced revocation proceedings and been sentenced to jail for violations.
- The number of sentenced parole violators, which now also serve custody time in County jail, has steadily increased from 514 on October 31st to 783 on January 31st.

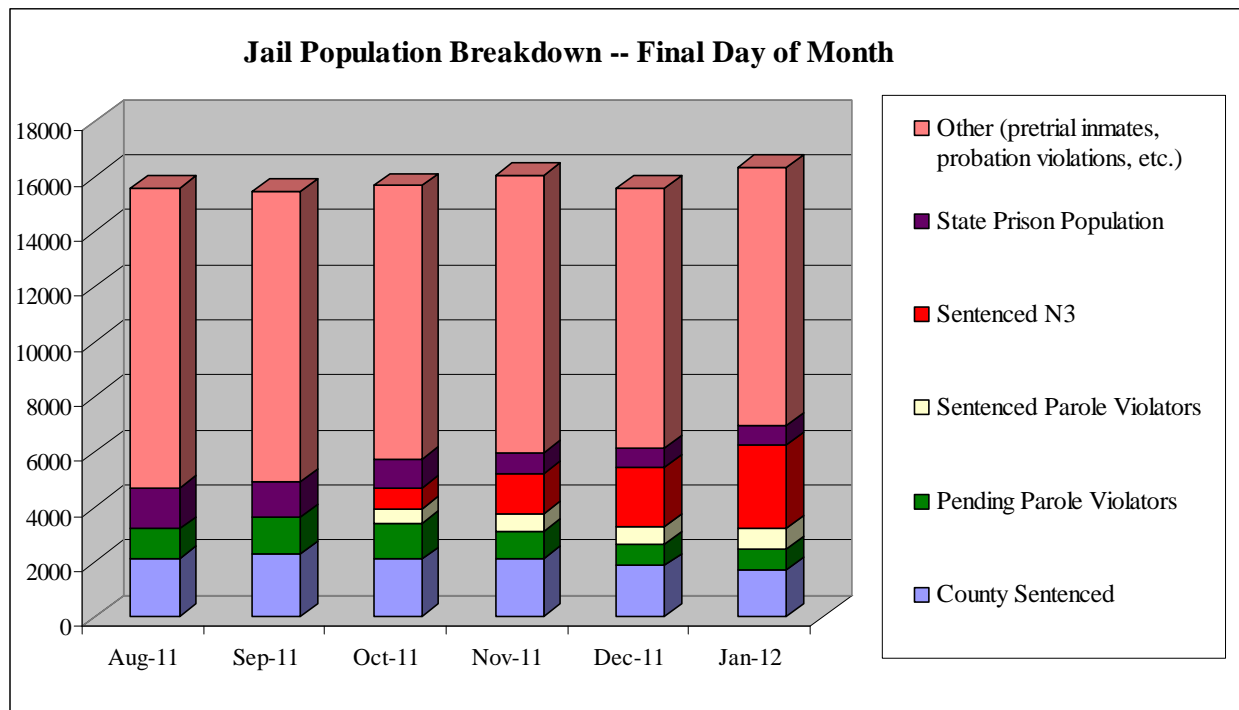
Summary of Custody Impact

On August 31, 2011 – a month prior to realignment's implementation – the jail population count was 15,598. By the end of January, 3,005 N3s had been sentenced to County jail, and the total population had increased by 759 to 16,357.

Table 5

	8/31/11	9/30/11	10/31/11	11/30/11	12/31/11	1/31/12	+/-	Change
Other (open charges, probation violations, etc.)	10,908	10,560	9,950	10,113	9,412	9,400	-1,508	-14%
Sentenced N3	0	0	789	1,468	2,139	3,005	3,005	-
Sentenced PV	0	0	514	598	644	783	783	-
Pending PV	1,101	1,321	1,312	1,014	790	747	-354	-32%
County Sentenced	2,100	2,300	2,089	2,120	1,860	1,712	-388	-18%
State Prison Population	1,489	1,282	1,017	747	730	710	-779	-52%
Physical Count (ADP)	15,598	15,463	15,671	16,060	15,575	16,357	759	5%

Chart 3



The sentenced N3 population, parole violator population, and total jail population have continued to grow each month – a trend certainly expected post-realignment. As illustrated in Table 5 and Chart 3, reductions in other populations have so far partially offset those increases.

While the above data provides an early snapshot of population growth and change in composition, it is difficult to draw a full set of conclusions from the above information because of seasonal fluctuations in the jail population and the fact that realignment is still in the early stages of implementation. The Sheriff's Department continues to monitor this growth closely, prepare for continued population expansion, and explore alternative options – such as fire camps and community correctional facilities – to help address growing capacity needs.

Attachments

- c: Chief Executive Officer
Executive Officer of the Board of Supervisors
County Counsel
Public Safety Realignment Team
CCJCC Members
Civil Grand Jury

Public Safety Realignment Summary of Implementation Data

OCT 2011
NOV 2011
DEC 2011
JAN 2012
TOTAL

Postrelease Community Supervision

Pre-Release Packets

No. pre-release packets received	3,635	1,216	1,152	1,165	7,168
<i>No. pre-release packets processed</i>	1,369	1,125	1,643	1,803	5,940
<i>No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible (of those processed)</i>	114	41	77	89	321
No. PSPs with Special Handling Requirements	10	21	19	14	64
No. of PSPs who are registered sex offenders	20	21	13	22	76
No. address verifications conducted	207	64	10	8	289
No. homeless/transient PSPs (CDCR LEADS 2/12/12)	158	146	144	103	551

PSP Reporting Population

No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet dates	1,036	1,269	1,152	1,133	4,590
No. PSPs directly released to County per CDCR LEADS (2/2/12)	1,034	1,203	1,172	1,073	4,482
No. PSPs released to Federal custody with ICE detainer	81	86	70	63	300
No. PSPs released to other jurisdiction custody	15	42	29	43	129
No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties	5	6	12	25	48
No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other jurisdictions	9	7	18	36	70
No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)	756	963	952	965	3,636
<i>Male</i>	655	847	827	829	3,158
<i>Female</i>	101	116	125	136	478
No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs:					
<i>Low Risk</i>	30	43	38	15	126
<i>Male</i>				11	
<i>Female</i>				4	
<i>Medium Risk</i>	242	364	305	374	1,285
<i>Male</i>				317	
<i>Female</i>				57	
<i>High Risk</i>	484	556	609	576	2,225
<i>Male</i>				501	
<i>Female</i>				75	
No. PSPs who are veterans		11	14	25	50

PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population

No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff	46	139	185	157	527
No. Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs	46	139	185	157	527
No. warrants requested for absconders	0	95	87	67	249
No. warrants issued	0	34	124	83	241
No. absconders apprehended (warrant pick-ups)	0	22	36	59	117
No. of active warrants remaining*	0	12	100	124	124

* The number of active warrants remaining is cumulative and includes remaining warrants from previous months.

PSP Violations/Revocations/New Charges

No. of Probable Cause Hearings	0	0	1	3	4
No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants)	0	1	1	6	8
No. of Revocation Hearings	0	0	0	0	0
No. PSP arrests for new offenses	80	165	261	389	895
No. of cases presented to the D.A. for filing					406

Mental Health Treatment Services

No. of pre-release packets forwarded to DMH for review	238	236	253	344	1,071
No. of mental health treatment conditions added by Probation	892	241	157	77	1,367
No. of PSPs assessed by DMH at HUBs (based on month of release)	298	281	219	166	964
No. of PSPs refusing Mental Health Services at HUBs (based on month of release)	74	77	76	32	259
SEE ATTACHMENT 2 FOR ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION					

OCT 2011 NOV 2011 DEC 2011 JAN 2012 TOTAL

Substance Abuse Treatment Services (Based on month of assessment)

No. of referrals made to CASCs for Substance Abuse Treatment only assessment	333	383	350	365	1,431
No. of substance abuse treatment conditions added by Probation	1,471	404	295	205	2,375
No. of narcotics testing orders added by Probation	1,922	525	304	189	2,940
No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment	9	56	198	228	491
No. of CASC referrals to:	8	33	87	84	212
<i>Residential Treatment Services</i>	1	5	19	19	44
<i>Outpatient Treatment Services</i>	7	28	68	65	168
<i>Sober Living</i>	0	0	0	1	1
No. of PSPs entering:	6	22	30	20	78
<i>Residential Treatment Services</i>	1	4	5	11	21
<i>Outpatient Treatment Services</i>	5	18	25	9	57
<i>Sober Living</i>	0	0	0	1	1

Referrals for other Services (Based on month of assessment)

No. PSPs screened for benefits eligibility by DPSS	646	780	707	755	2,888
No. PSPs who DPSS referred to local DPSS office	489	569	528	562	2,148
No. PSPs enrolled in:	186	229	248	245	908
<i>MediCal</i>	2	1	0	0	3
<i>Med/CF</i>	0	1	1	2	4
<i>General Relief</i>	3	16	11	9	39
<i>CalFresh</i>	156	160	174	173	663
<i>CalFresh and General Relief</i>	24	51	62	57	194
<i>CalWorks/CalFresh</i>	1	0	0	4	5
No. PSPs referred to DHS for Healthy Way L.A. screening	291	371	343	390	1,395

PSP Supervision Terminations

No. terminations -- 6 months violation-free	0	0	N/A	N/A	0
No. terminations -- 12 months violation-free (automatic discharge)	0	0	N/A	N/A	0
No. terminations -- 3 year expiration (maximum term)	0	0	N/A	N/A	0
No. terminations -- new criminal conviction	0	0	0	0	0
No. other terminations (revocation settlement, court order, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0

Custody**Jail Population and Sentencing**

No. Court sentences pursuant to Penal Code 1170 (h)	1,124	906	760	963	3,753
No. actual defendants sentenced pursuant to Penal Code 1170 (h)	789	679	671	866	3,005
<i>Male inmates sentenced</i>	636	566	546	718	2,466
<i>Female inmates sentenced</i>	153	113	125	148	539
<i>Average length of sentence (months)</i>	24	24	24	24	730 Days
<i>Average time left to serve (months)</i>	9	9	9	9	9 Months
<i>No. sentenced to "split" sentence</i>	62	41	40	49	192
No. of sentenced N3s currently in jail					2,932
No. convicted of N3 sentenced to probation					68
No. N3s released after serving full term (as of January 31, 2012)					208
No. N3s currently on alternative custody (as of January 31, 2012)					31
No. Station Worker Program					120
No. Work Release Program					0
No. Electronic monitoring/GPS					31
No. Early Release					0

Risk Management and Liability**Realignment Claims/Lawsuits**

No. claims/lawsuits filed with the County for any realignment related functions	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

**Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
Post-Release Community Supervision Program
Data for PSPs Based on Release Month**

CDCR Mental Health Indicator		Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12
I.	DMH Population (Total Clients In Tracking System)	406	374	300	401
	Prescreened, Not Assessed at HUB	100	89	79	234
	Prescreened, Assessed at HUB	142	147	129	95
	Not Prescreened, Assessed at HUB	156	134	90	71
	Not Prescreened, Not assessed at HUB, Receiving Treatment	8	4	2	1
II	DMH Treatment Determination	406	374	300	401
	No Treatment Needed	88	66	17	12
	Not Prescreened, Left HUB without Evaluation	28	8	4	1
	Treatment Needed	290	300	279	388
	Type of Treatment Required	290	300	279	388
	Co-occurring disorder	159	192	204	287
	Mental health	77	65	49	78
	Substance abuse	43	39	24	22
	Unknown/TBD	11	4	2	1
III	Client Acceptance of Treatment Referral	290	300	279	388
	Yes	138	145	119	118
	Released to Other Than HUB	0	2	1	2
	No	46	69	72	31
	N/A - Substance Abuse Services	16	16	11	13
	N/A- Not Seen At HUB/Not Released to Other Than HUB	90	68	76	224
	Accepted Treatment by Type Required	138	147	120	120
	Co-occurring disorder	86	113	93	76
	Mental health	52	32	26	42
	Unknown	0	2	1	2
IV	Accepted Treatment By Level	138	147	120	120
	State Hospital	0	0	0	0
	Institution for Menal Diseases (IMD)	0	0	0	0
	Inpatient++	0	2	2	2
	IMD Step Down	1	2	0	1
	Outpatient	137	143	118	117
V	Post-Release Mental Health Services				
	With Reported Treatment Episode in IS*	104	107	70	34
VI.	Treatment By Level				
	Currently In State Hsoptial	0	0	0	0
	Currently In Institution for Menal Diseases (IMD)	0	0	0	0
	With At Least One Known Inpatient Admission++	3	9	7	3
	Currently In IMD Step Down	1	3	2	2
	Outpatient Services	104	107	68	36
	Crisis Services (PMRT, UCC, PES)	34	44	20	18

++ Some Clients placed in inpatient facilities pending completion of conservatorship proceedings necessary for State Hospital/IMD Placement

* IS data entry may lag up to three months after the month of service



COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE



May 1, 2012

TO: Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, Chair
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael Antonovich

FROM: Mark Delgado, Executive Director
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

SUBJECT: Public Safety Realignment Implementation Update No. 5 – February 2012 to March 2012 (Related to Item S-1 of the August 30, 2011 Board Agenda)

On August 30, 2011, your Board directed the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to work with impacted departments and provide status reports on public safety realignment implementation in the County. This report and data attachments provide information captured by departments through March 31, 2012.

SUMMARY

- Through March, 6,523 individuals were released on Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) to Los Angeles County.
 - Probation reports that 85 percent of Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) report to the hubs within five days of their release from prison; 90 percent report within 10 days.
 - Referrals of PSPs to treatment and rehabilitative support services continue to increase, but the percentage of those receiving services remains low. Implementation of the Treatment Court Probation Exchange (TCPX) system to track and coordinate referrals; assignment of mandatory treatment conditions; and utilization of the Haight Ashbury service contract are efforts to continue improvement in this area.
 - The number of absconder warrants requested by Probation significantly increased in February and March. Nearly 70% of all warrants requested since October 1st were requested in February and March (555 out of 806). Similarly, 92 of the 98 total petitions for revocation were filed in February and March. These increases are partly due to Probation's establishment of Compliance Teams to assist with monitoring and processing of needed enforcement actions.
 - The County jail population continues to increase due to the realigned populations now housed locally: specified non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual (N3) offenders and PCS and State parole violators. On September 30, 2011, the jail population was 15,463. By March 31, 2012, the population had increased to 17,460. The realigned population accounted for 27% of that population: 3,957 N3 offenders (22.5%) and 815 sentenced parole violators (4.5%).
-

POSTRELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PCS)

Pre-release Packets and Screening

Probation received 1,128 pre-release packets in February and 1,388 in March. From October to March, the department processed 9,418 of the 9,684 total pre-release packets received.

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) continues to prescreen packets that indicate a mental health issue may be present. The department prescreened a total of 1,632 packets from October through the end of March.

Between October 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012, 6,523 PSPs were released to the County on PCS according to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS). As indicated in Table 1, the number of PSPs released in the first six months is trending down, consistent with initial projections.

Table 1 – PSP Release Numbers

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
PSPs released	1,038	1,205	1,170	1,106	1,039	965	6,523

Hub Intake/Assessment

In February and March, 899 and 897 PSPs reported to the hubs, respectively, for intake and assessment. Probation reports that 85 percent of released PSPs report to the hubs within five days; 90 percent report within 10 days.

Departments highlight the following developments related to hub intake processes:

- Probation continues drug testing at the hubs of individuals identified in the pre-release packets as having substance abuse histories or potential treatment needs.
- Co-located DMH staff at the hubs assessed 1,421 individuals for mental health needs (22% of the reporting population) by the end of March.
- The Department of Public and Social Services (DPSS) screened 3,612 PSPs for benefits eligibility and has enrolled 1,125 (31%) in benefits programs, primarily CalFresh and General Relief.
- The reconfiguration of Probation's existing Antelope Valley Adult Area Office to serve as a temporary hub is near completion. The launch of this hub, targeted for the week of May 7th, will provide a sixth hub in the County. Probation has submitted a Space Request Evaluation to the Chief Executive Office to identify a permanent site for the hub.
- Working with the Department of Public Health–Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC), Probation has designated space at the Lynwood and Day Reporting Center hubs for the co-location of staff from Community Assessment Service Centers (CASCs).

This co-location, pending the resolution of data security issues, is to address the low show rates of PSPs to the CASCs for substance abuse assessments. While show rates have increased each month, only 51% of those referred to CASCs reported by the end of March.

PCS Population Characteristics and Supervision Challenges

PSPs continue to assess at higher levels of risk to recidivate than Probation anticipated. Through March, 61% of PSPs had assessed as high risk, 36% as medium risk, and 3% as low risk. Similarly, DMH reports that the acuity of clients continues to be higher than anticipated.

PSPs with acute medical and mental health related issues continue to be released on a regular basis from CDCR. Significant resources are required to coordinate the transfer, transportation, assessment, and potential placement of these individuals. In February and March, there were a total of 25 such cases requiring special handling, including two cases in which PSPs required skilled nursing facility placement upon release from prison.

Provision of Treatment Services to Individuals

Generally, two factors contribute to the level of services PSPs receive: 1) the extent services are available and the effectiveness of the established system of delivery and 2) the willingness of PSPs to engage in treatment-related services. While the process for referring and linking PSPs to treatment services continues to improve, the overall percentage of PSPs successfully accessing treatment remains low. Tables 2 and 3 show PSP show rates for substance abuse assessments and treatment referrals.¹

Table 2 – Referrals for Substance Abuse Assessment and Show Rates (Cumulative)

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
Referrals to CASCs for Substance Abuse Assessment	333	716	1,066	1,431	1,815	2,306
Number reporting to CASCs	9 3%	65 9%	265 25%	495 35%	770 42%	1,181 51%

Table 3 – Substance Abuse Treatment Referrals and Entrance Rates (Cumulative)

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
Number of CASC referrals for treatment	8	41	128	212	363	572
Number PSPs entering treatment	6 75%	28 68%	58 45%	93 44%	142 39%	221 39%

Table 4 shows the percentage of PSPs refusing mental health services following an assessment that determined need. Data are organized according to month of release and are not cumulative.

¹ Data in Table 2 and 3 are cumulative through the end of each month and are not organized by month of release.

Table 4 – Mental Health Treatment Determinations and PSP Refusals (By Month of Release)

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
DMH assessments at hubs – treatment needed	320	338	321	313	304	227
Number refusing mental health treatment at hubs	51 16%	66 20%	74 23%	39 12%	40 13%	49 22%

DMH reports significant assessment and treatment data in Attachment II and provides the following analysis:

- PSP clients have higher acuity levels than anticipated and require extensive services.
- PSPs tracked by DMH who are in treatment have performed better than those not in treatment.
- There are indications that mandatory treatment conditions have led to an increase in PSPs accepting treatment. PSPs who previously refused services have re-engaged.
- It is extremely difficult to track services received by the PCS population. Some referred PSPs refuse treatment, only to be later identified as having received treatment through another avenue (from a direct contract service provider, in jail, etc.).

On April 17, 2012, Probation submitted a report to your Board responding to a Board motion to identify feasible strategies for improving the level of treatment engagement among PSPs.

Departments continue to respond to this motion and identify strategies and process improvements to address this issue.

- *Mandatory treatment conditions* – The Probation Department continues to add mandatory treatment conditions in an effort to increase PSP compliance with treatment plans. Through March, Probation added 3,469 substance abuse treatment conditions and 1,604 mental health treatment conditions.
- *Homeless and Employment Services* – Probation has made significant efforts to conduct outreach for homeless services and for employment. A condition of supervision for cooperating with a plan to seek and maintain employment, education or vocational training was added in mid-March.
- *Haight Ashbury Contract* – The County’s sole source contract with Haight Ashbury to address support services needs was awarded in December. Following the required background clearance process, services were available beginning in early February.

In February and March, Probation made 412 total referrals to service for 382 PSPs. The most common referrals were for transitional housing (191) and job readiness/job placement assistance (177).

- *Request for Proposals (RFP)* – Probation recalled the initial RFP for services. The purpose of this action was to gather additional information and input so that the department could most effectively identify appropriate providers of needed services. A

community forum was held in March with potential providers and other stakeholders to discuss the reissuance of the RFP. The reissued RFP is expected in July.

- *TCPX Enhancement* – As previously reported, DPH-SAPC – in coordination with Probation, DMH, and Internal Services Department – has modified the TCPX data system to provide real time tracking of treatment referrals, assessments and placements, progress reports, and terminations. Training of system users in these departments is complete, and historical information is being transferred to the system for tracking purposes. Probation began using TCPX at the hubs in March.
- *Co-location of CASC Assessment Staff* – As discussed above, only 51% of PSPs referred to CASCs for substance abuse assessments had shown through the end of March. Probation has designated space at the Lynwood and Day Reporting Center hubs for the co-location of staff from the CASCs. This co-location is pending, as data security issues for non-County CASC staff are being addressed. Expansion of CASC co-location to the other hubs will occur thereafter.

Finally, two additional treatment-related issues have emerged that should be tracked and addressed moving forward:

- DMH and DPH-SAPC have identified increasing numbers of PSPs receiving services who were never referred or assessed. For example, DMH has identified 154 clients receiving service who were never pre-screened or assessed at the hubs.
- As more PSPs are released statewide, departments are beginning to see individuals accessing services in Los Angeles County though they are on PCS in another jurisdiction.

Supervision and Enforcement

Probation, the Sheriff's Department, and the District Attorney's Office (D.A.) continue to track data on warrants, arrests, prosecutions, and other PCS enforcement efforts. Table 5 summarizes various enforcement actions taken from realignment's October 1st start date through the end of March.

Table 5 – PCS Enforcement Efforts

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact PSP "no shows"	46	139	185	157	151	183	861
Absconder warrants requested by Probation	0	95	88	68	144	411	806
New cases presented to the D.A. for filing				406*	188	257	851

* Number is cumulative from October to January.

- Attempts to contact non-reporting PSPs by Sheriff and LAPD staff remain an important part of the process for engaging PSPs and processing needed warrants.
- The number of warrants requested for absconders increased significantly in February and March. This is partly attributable to the implementation of Compliance Teams by Probation. The teams reviewed approximately 750 cases during this period and assisted with the processing of warrant requests.
- The majority of cases presented to the D.A. were theft- or drug-related, but some included serious and/or violent charges. For completed cases that resulted in a state prison sentence, it would be appropriate for Probation to terminate supervision. Such terminations, as well as terminations for other reasons, will increasingly impact overall PCS caseload numbers.

The Sheriff's Department also tracks arrests of PSPs countywide by matching bookings against the LEADS database of released PSPs. Table 6 provides arrest and booking data through March.

Table 6 – Countywide Arrests of PSPs

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL
Bookings for new offenses	33	95	202	321	410	513	1,574
Bookings related to prior matters	47	70	75	75	75	75	417
Total Bookings	80	165	277	396	485	588	1,991

- As Table 6 indicates, 417 of the recorded arrests were not actually for new offenses but for direct transports to County jail from CDCR in advance of a court appearance on a prior matter, such as warrants or previous charges. While those 417 bookings are not technically arrests for new offenses, this data is captured as part of the Sheriff's AB 109 workload. In addition, the 1,574 arrests captured as new offenses include those who were arrested on a PSP warrant or booked into County jail on a flash incarceration.

Intermediate Sanctions and Revocations

Violations and non-compliance with PCS terms of supervision can result in a range of sanctions, including revocation. To revoke PCS, Probation must petition the Court and demonstrate at a Court hearing that the violation occurred. The D.A., Public Defender, and Alternate Public Defender also participate in this process. The maximum sanction for a PCS revocation is 180 days in County jail, minus the state-mandated credits (90 days).

Intermediate Sanctions

Prior to petitioning the Court for revocation, Probation can utilize a range of intermediate sanctions to respond to issues of non-compliance, including: verbal reprimand, increase in

reporting requirements, additional conditions of supervision, Probation Adult Alternative Work Service (PAAWS), GPS and/or electronic monitoring, and flash incarceration for up to 10 days.

In response to your Board's April 3rd action, Probation is developing a sanctions grid that outlines the use of available sanctions. Following your Board's request, Probation implemented a tracking process of the use of such sanctions. While there is limited data on sanctions for the period covered by this report, data on the use of sanctions will be reported in future reports.

Revocations

As reported in the March 1st report to your Board, probable cause hearings (PCHs) have been replaced by a probable cause determination process administered by designated officers within the Probation Department. This change has streamlined the revocation process.

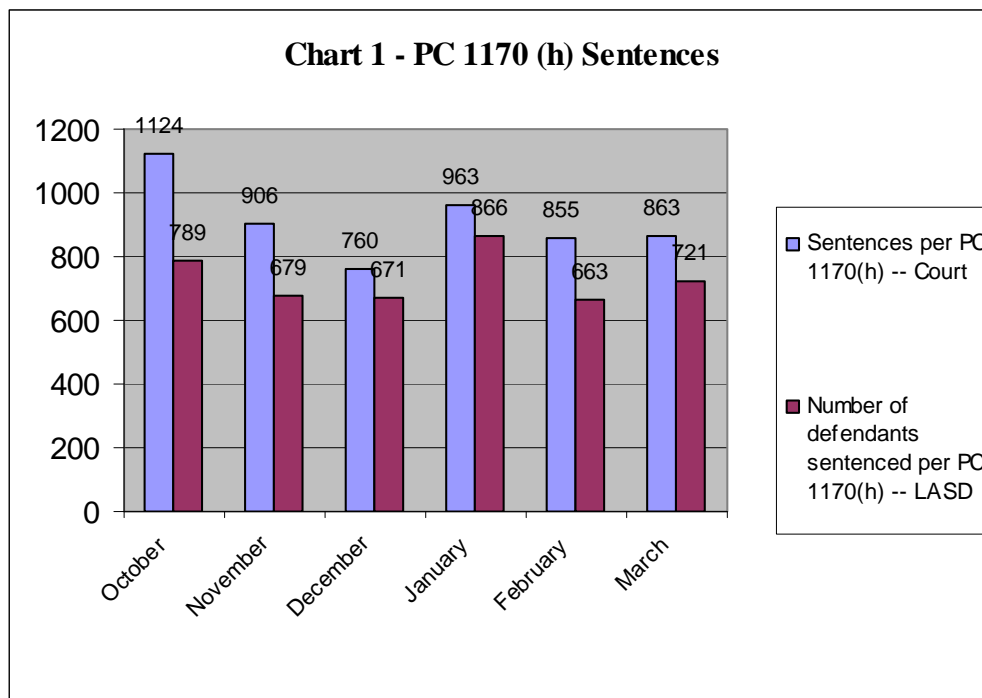
As expected, revocations have increased significantly in recent months. In February and March, 92 petitions for revocation were submitted to the Court. Only six such petitions were submitted the previous four months of the program. This increase is due to several causes, including:

- more PSPs in the community
- failure of intermediate sanctions to correct violation behavior
- the implementation of Compliance Teams by Probation

CUSTODY

Sentences per Penal Code 1170 (h)

Realignment legislation enacted Penal Code 1170 (h), which specifies that certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual felony offenders (N3) are no longer eligible for state prison sentences. Chart 2 illustrates how many PC 1170 (h) sentences were given and to how many defendants.



Departments highlight the following facts related to PC 1170 (h) sentences:

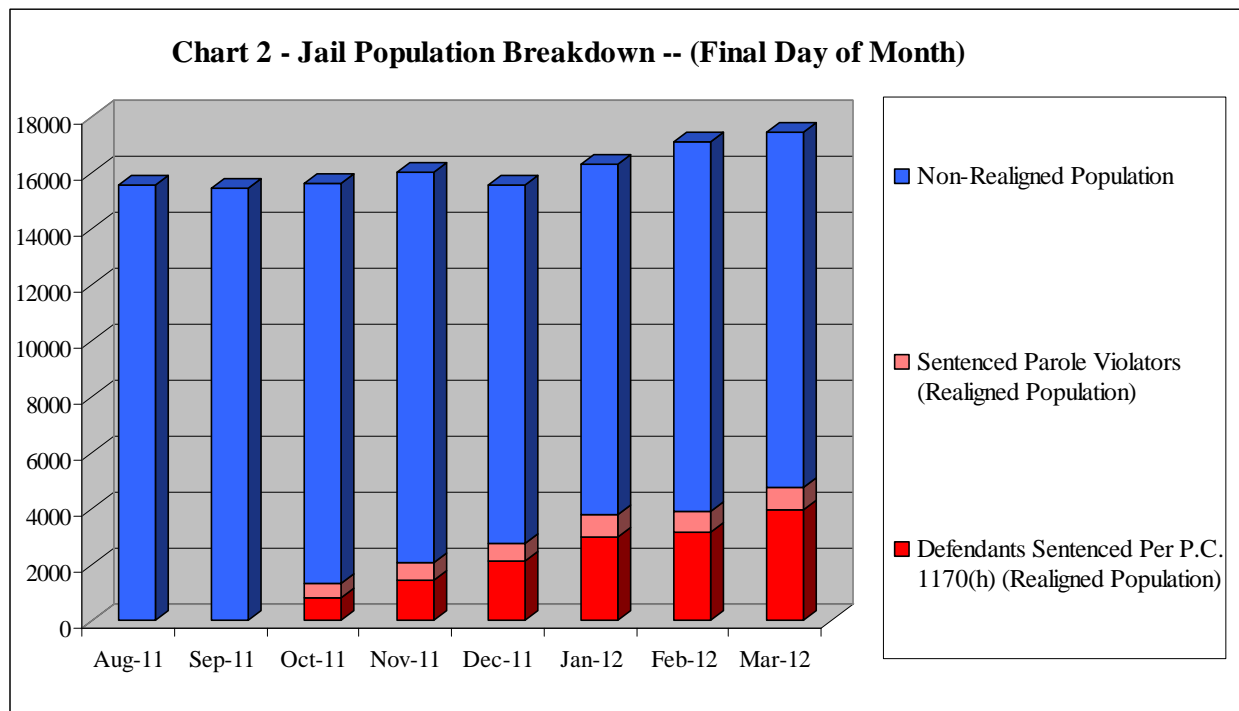
- The Superior Court reports that 258 “split sentences” were given per PC 1170 (h) through the end of March. Upon an inmate’s release from jail, community supervision on split sentences is conducted by the Probation Department. Individuals are processed through the hubs and supervised by AB 109 staff.
- The Sheriff’s Department reports that as of the end of March, 427 N3s had been released from jail after having served their full custody term. Systems and process improvements to better identify those who had received a split sentence are needed to improve the custody to supervision handoff.
- Since the beginning of December, the Sheriff’s Department has not released any sentenced N3 inmates until their full sentence is served. Of those sentenced per PC 1170 (h), 127 inmates had been assigned as station trustees.

PCS and Parole Community Supervision Violations

- The Probation Department increased the use of flash incarceration for PSPs. In February and March, 34 flash incarcerations were imposed by supervision deputies. An additional 164 flash incarcerations were placed on PSPs following their apprehension on a warrant.
- The number of sentenced parole violators, which now also serve custody time in County jail, has steadily increased from 514 on October 31st to 815 on March 31st. On March 31st, sentenced parole violators, who previously served their sanction in prison, accounted for 4.5% of the jail population.

Summary of Custody Impact

On August 31, 2011 – a month prior to realignment’s implementation – the jail population count was 15,598. By the end of March, 3,957 N3s had been sentenced to County jail, and the total population had increased by 1,862 to 17,460. Chart 2 illustrates the realigned and total population growth since one month prior to realignment. The realigned population accounted for 27% of the jail population on March 31st.



(See Attachment III for a more detailed breakdown of population shifts.)

As the realigned and total jail populations continue to grow, the need for custody resources does also. The Sheriff's Department continues to work with the CEO and Fire Department to explore the use of fire camps for eligible N3 offenders. In addition, the Sheriff's Department continues to explore the use of Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) to expand the number of beds available to the system. Information on both options will be brought to your Board at a later date by the CEO, Sheriff's Department and Fire Department.

Attachments

- c: Chief Executive Officer
- Executive Officer of the Board of Supervisors
- County Counsel
- Public Safety Realignment Team
- CCJCC Members
- Civil Grand Jury

**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

Attachment I

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	DEC 2011	JAN 2012	FEB 2012	MAR 2012	TOTAL
Postrelease Community Supervision							

Pre-Release Packets

1	No. pre-release packets received	3,635	1,216	1,152	1,165	1,128	1,388	9,684
2	No. pre-release packets processed	1,421	1,124	1,643	1,803	1,700	1,727	9,418
3	No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible (of those processed)	114	41	77	89	73	65	459
4	No. PSPs with Special Handling Requirements	10	21	19	14	12	13	89
5	No. of PSPs who are registered sex offenders	20	21	13	22	18	17	111
6	No. address verifications conducted	207	64	10	8	243	438	970
7	No. homeless/transient PSPs (CDCR LEADS 2/12/12)	158	146	144	103	145	134	830

PSP Reporting Population

8	No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet dates	1,036	1,269	1,152	1,133	1,121	1,008	6,719
9	No. PSPs directly released to County per CDCR LEADS (2/2/12)	1,038	1,205	1,170	1,106	1,039	965	6,523
10	No. PSPs released to Federal custody with ICE detainer	81	86	70	63	64	62	426
11	No. PSPs released to other jurisdiction custody	15	42	29	43	57	71	257
12	No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties	5	6	12	25	45	84	177
13	No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other jurisdictions	9	7	18	36	66	76	212
14	No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)	756	969	951	969	899	897	5,441
15	Male	655	853	826	833	791	784	4,742
16	Female	101	116	125	136	108	113	699
17	No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs:							
18	Low Risk	30	39	38	15	12	10	144
19	Male				11	7	8	26
20	Female				4	5	2	11
21	Medium Risk	242	310	304	375	386	364	1,981
22	Male				318	336	312	966
23	Female				57	50	52	159
24	High Risk	484	620	609	579	501	523	3,316
25	Male				504	448	464	1,416
26	Female				75	53	59	187
27	No. PSPs who are veterans		11	14	25	23	24	97

PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population

28	No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff	46	139	185	157	151	183	861
29	No. Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs	46	139	185	157	151	183	861
30	No. warrants requested for absconders	0	95	88	68	144	411	806
31	No. warrants issued	0	34	124	83	123	268	632
32	No. absconders apprehended (warrant pick-ups)	0	22	36	59	65	95	277
33	No. of active warrants remaining*	0	12	100	124	182	355	773

* The number of active warrants remaining is cumulative and includes remaining warrants from previous months.

**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

Attachment I

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	DEC 2011	JAN 2012	FEB 2012	MAR 2012	TOTAL
PSP Violations/Revocations/New Charges							
34 No. of Probable Cause Hearings	0	0	1	3	N/A	N/A	4
35 No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants)	0	1	1	4	33	59	98
36 No. of Revocation Hearings	0	0	0	2	23	56	81
37 No. PSP arrests/bookings for new offenses	33	95	202	321	410	513	1,574
38 No. PSP arrests/bookings for prior matters	47	70	75	75	75	75	417
39 No. of cases presented to the D.A. for filing				406	594**	851***	851
through 3/2 *through 3/30							

Mental Health Treatment Services

40 No. of pre-release packets forwarded to DMH for review	238	236	253	344	284	326	1,681
41 No. of mental health treatment conditions added by Probation	892	241	157	77	151	86	1,604
42 No. DMH determinations -- treatment needed (based on month of release)	320	338	321	313	304	227	1,823
43 No. of PSPs refusing Mental Health Services at HUBs (based on month of release)	51	66	74	39	40	49	319

SEE ATTACHMENT II FOR ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Substance Abuse Treatment Services (Based on month of assessment)

44 No. of referrals made to CASCs for Substance Abuse Treatment only assessment	333	383	350	365	384	491	2,306
45 No. of substance abuse treatment conditions added by Probation	1,471	404	295	205	653	441	3,469
46 No. of narcotics testing orders added by Probation	1,922	525	304	189	577	457	3,974
47 No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment	9	56	200	230	275	411	1,181
48 No. of CASC referrals to:	8	33	87	84	151	209	572
49 Residential Treatment Services	1	5	19	19	14	24	82
50 Outpatient Treatment Services	7	28	68	65	137	185	490
51 Sober Living	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
52 No. of PSPs entering:	6	22	30	35	49	79	221
53 Residential Treatment Services	1	4	5	12	10	11	43
54 Outpatient Treatment Services	5	18	25	23	39	68	178
55 Sober Living	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Referrals for other Services (Based on month of assessment)

56 No. PSPs screened for benefits eligibility by DPSS	646	780	707	755	388	336	3,612
57 No. PSPs who DPSS referred to local DPSS office	489	569	528	562	303	257	2,708
58 No. PSPs enrolled in:	186	229	248	245	139	78	1,125
59 MediCal	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
60 Med/CF	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
61 General Relief	3	16	11	9	4	5	48
62 CalFresh	156	160	174	173	109	60	832
63 CalFresh and General Relief	24	51	62	57	25	13	232
64 CalWorks/CalFresh	1	0	0	4	1	0	6

**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

Attachment I

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	DEC 2011	JAN 2012	FEB 2012	MAR 2012	TOTAL
65 No. PSPs referred to DHS for Healthy Way L.A. screening	291	371	343	390	218	184	1,797

Referrals for Haight-Ashbury

66 PSP's referred					87	295	382
67 <i>Transportation</i>					17	8	25
68 <i>Sober Living</i>					3	5	8
69 <i>Sober Living With Child</i>					0	1	1
70 <i>Transitional Housing</i>					66	125	191
71 <i>Transitional Housing With Child</i>					2	3	5
72 <i>Shelter</i>					1	4	5
73 <i>Job Readiness</i>					23	154	177

PSP Supervision Terminations

74 No. terminations -- 6 months violation-free	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
75 No. terminations -- 12 months violation-free (automatic discharge)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
76 No. terminations -- 3 year expiration (maximum term)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
77 No. terminations -- new criminal conviction	0	0	0	0	pending	pending	0
78 No. other terminations (revocation settlement, court order, etc.)	0	0	0	0	pending	pending	0

Custody

Jail Population and Sentencing

79 No. Court sentences pursuant to Penal Code 1170 (h)	1,124	906	760	963	855	863	5,471
80 No. actual defendants sentenced pursuant to Penal Code 1170 (h)	789	679	671	866	663	721	4,389
81 <i>Male inmates sentenced</i>	636	566	546	718	534	584	3,584
82 <i>Female inmates sentenced</i>	153	113	125	148	129	137	805
83 <i>Average length of sentence (months)</i>	24	24	24	24	20	19	
84 <i>Average time left to serve (months)</i>	9	9	9	9	8	8	
85 <i>No. sentenced to "split" sentence</i>	62	41	40	49	36	30	258
86 No. of sentenced N3s currently in jail (at end of the month)	789	1,375	2,087	2,940	3,148	3,957	
87 No. convicted of N3 sentenced to probation							
88 No. N3s released after serving full term (as of March 31, 2012)							427
89 No. N3s currently on alternative custody (as of March 31, 2012)							27
90 <i>No. Station Worker Program (at end of month)</i>	0	70	89	118	124	127	
91 <i>No. Work Release Program</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	
92 <i>No. Electronic monitoring/GPS</i>	0	35	33	32	31	27	
93 <i>No. Early Release</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Risk Management and Liability

Realignment Claims/Lawsuits

94 No. claims/lawsuits filed with the County identified as realignment related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health Post-Release Community Supervision Program

Data for PSPs Based on Release Month

As of March 31, 2012

	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12
I. DMH Population (Total Clients In Tracking System)	433	414	343	325	314	236
<i>Prescreened, Not Assessed at HUB</i>	94	85	68	80	85	78
<i>Prescreened, Assessed at HUB</i>	147	149	137	139	159	99
<i>Not Prescreened, Assessed at HUB</i>	158	140	99	78	57	59
<i>Not Prescreened, Not assessed at HUB, Receiving Treatment</i>	34	40	39	28	13	0
II. DMH Treatment Determination	433	414	343	325	314	236
<i>No Treatment Needed</i>	87	66	18	10	10	8
<i>Not Prescreened, Left HUB without Evaluation</i>	26	10	4	2	0	1
<i>Treatment Needed</i>	320	338	321	313	304	227
Type of Treatment Required	320	338	321	313	304	227
<i>Co-occurring disorder</i>	161	191	205	195	219	157
<i>Mental health</i>	77	68	53	68	52	46
<i>Substance abuse</i>	45	38	24	22	20	24
<i>Unknown/TBD</i>	37	41	39	28	13	0
III. Client Acceptance of Treatment Referral	320	338	321	313	304	227
<i>Yes</i>	143	152	133	156	153	82
<i>Released to Other Than HUB</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>No</i>	51	66	74	39	40	49
<i>N/A - Substance Abuse Services</i>	15	17	11	14	15	20
<i>N/A- Not Seen At HUB/Not Released to Other Than HUB</i>	111	103	103	104	96	76
Accepted Treatment by Type Required	143	152	133	156	153	82
<i>Co-occurring disorder</i>	90	116	102	108	122	62
<i>Mental health</i>	53	35	31	46	29	19
<i>Unknown</i>	0	1	0	2	2	1
IV. Accepted Treatment By Level	143	152	133	156	153	82
<i>State Hospital</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Inpatient++</i>	0	0	1	1	0	1
<i>IMD Step Down</i>	1	2	0	3	0	0
<i>Residential Treatment</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Outpatient</i>	142	150	132	152	151	81

	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12
V. Current Status of Clients Who Accepted Treatment	143	152	133	156	153	82
<i>New Clients/Status to Be Determined</i>	28	11	12	11	26	36
<i>Completed Treatment</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>In Treatment/Compliant with Treatment Plan</i>	56	76	63	92	85	24
<i>In Treatment/Not Complying With Treatment Plan</i>	5	7	11	6	2	1
<i>Left Treatment</i>	4	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Did Not Show for Treatment/Refused Treatment After Referral</i>	36	45	33	40	35	19
<i>In Inpatient Setting Awaiting Transfer to State Hospital/IMD</i>	0	1	1	1	0	1
<i>In Jail Awaiting Transfer to State Hospital/IMD</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Incarcerated</i>	13	10	10	5	3	0
<i>Deceased+</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Other (Client referred to Other County/Provider)</i>	0	0	0	0	2	1
VI. Current Placement of Clients	123	139	119	127	104	38
<i>Jail++</i>	37	36	27	19	12	9
<i>State Hospital</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Institutions for Mental Disease</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Inpatient++</i>	1	1	3	1	1	2
<i>IMD Step Down</i>	1	3	0	8	0	0
<i>Residential Treatment</i>	3	3	0	3	2	3
<i>Outpatient Services</i>	81	95	87	96	87	22
<i>Other</i>	0	1	0	0	2	2
VII. PSPs Who Have Accessed Services+++	171	187	169	167	126	38
<i>PSPs with At least One Inpatient Admission</i>	3	16	18	8	4	2
<i>PSPs with At least One Crisis Service (PMRT, UCC, PES)</i>	34	45	38	35	12	3
<i>PSPs with At least One Service in Jail Since Release</i>	81	79	67	55	38	9

+ Deaths due to medical conditions

++ Some Clients placed in inpatient facilities or County Jail pending completion of conservatorship proceedings necessary for State Hospital/IMD Placement

+++ Based on IS data; data entry may lag up to three months after the month of service

Jail Population Breakdown -- Final Day of the Month

	Pre-realignment		Post-realignment							
	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	+/-	Change
Other (open charges, probation violations, etc.)	10,908	10,560	9,950	10,113	9,412	9,400	10,163	9,660	-1,248	-11%
Sentenced N3	0	0	789	1,468	2,139	3,005	3,148	3,957	3,957	-
Sentenced Parole Violators	0	0	514	598	644	783	737	815	815	-
Pending Parole Violators	1,101	1,321	1,312	1,014	790	747	570	456	-645	-59%
County Sentenced	2,100	2,300	2,089	2,120	1,860	1,712	1,749	1,754	-346	-16%
State Prison Population	1,489	1,282	1,017	747	730	710	771	818	-671	-45%
Total Physical Count (ADP)	15,598	15,463	15,671	16,060	15,575	16,357	17,138	17,460	1,862	12%



COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE



July 1, 2012

TO: Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, Chair
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael Antonovich

FROM: Mark Delgado, Executive Director
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

SUBJECT: Public Safety Realignment Implementation Update No. 6 – April 2012 to May 2012 (Related to Item S-1 of the August 30, 2011 Board Agenda)

On August 30, 2011, your Board directed the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to work with impacted departments and provide status reports on public safety realignment implementation in the County. This report and data attachments provide information captured by departments through May 31, 2012.

SUMMARY

- Through the end of May, 8,223 individuals were released on Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) to Los Angeles County, including 893 in April and 807 in May.
- The percentage of Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) engaging in rehabilitative treatment services continues to increase each month. For example, 25% of all PSPs referred for substance abuse assessments by the end of December had shown for assessment. By the end of May, 58% of all referred PSPs had shown.
- Probation requested 564 absconder warrants in the reporting period (236 in April and 328 in May). From October to the end of May, the Court issued 1,228 warrants; 534 remained outstanding by the end of May.
- The County jail population continues to increase due to the realigned populations housed locally since October. On September 30, 2011, the jail population was 15,463. By May 31, 2012, the population had increased to 18,012. The realigned population accounted for 29% of the population: 4,571 non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual (N3) offenders (25%) and 647 sentenced parole violators (4%).
- By law, PSPs who have completed 12 months of supervision with no violations resulting in custody time are to be discharged from PCS. Preparations are underway to process these discharges, as potentially hundreds of PSPs will qualify for discharge beginning in October. Coordination with law enforcement and treatment providers will be critical to ensure that they have current information on individuals subject to PCS terms and conditions.

POSTRELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PCS)

Pre-release Packets and Screening

Probation received 974 pre-release packets in April and 868 in May. From October to May, the department processed 11,418 of the 11,526 total pre-release packets received.

Between October 1, 2011 and May 31, 2012, there were 8,223 PSPs released to the County on PCS according to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS). As indicated in Table 1, the number of PSPs released in the first eight months continues to trend down, consistent with initial projections.

Table 1 – PSP Release Numbers

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	TOTAL
PSPs released	1,038	1,205	1,170	1,106	1,039	965	893	807	8,223

Hub Intake/Assessment

In April and May, 780 and 794 PSPs reported to the hubs, respectively, for intake and assessment.

Departments highlight the following updates/developments related to hub intake processes:

- PSPs continue to assess at higher levels of risk to recidivate than Probation anticipated: 61% of PSPs have assessed as high risk, 37% as medium risk, and 2% as low risk.
- Probation's Antelope Valley Adult Area Office was modified to serve as a PCS hub. Probation staff began PSP intake/assessment operations the week of May 21. The Department of Mental Health (DMH) and Department of Public and Social Services (DPSS) are in the process of identifying staff for co-location at the hub.
- Co-located DMH staff at the hubs assessed 2,046 individuals for mental health needs (29% of the reporting population) by the end of May.
- From October to May, DPSS screened 4,439 PSPs for benefits eligibility and enrolled 1,422 (32%) in benefits programs, primarily CalFresh and General Relief.

DPSS will expand its role at the hubs effective July 16. DPSS eligibility workers have been cross trained and designated to facilitate enrollment for qualified PSPs in Healthy Way L.A., the County's Low Income Health Plan. Enrollment of eligible PSPs in HWLA will maximize Federal match dollars to support treatment services.

- Working with the Department of Public Health – Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC), Probation continues to work toward the co-location of staff from Community Assessment Service Centers (CASCs) at the hubs to conduct substance abuse assessments. Probation has designated space at the Lynwood, Day Reporting Center, and Antelope Valley hubs for CASC staff, and co-location is pending.

Provision of Treatment Services to Individuals

The Probation Department submitted a report to your Board dated June 11, 2012, detailing strategies and efforts implemented to increase the level of rehabilitative services provided to PSPs. Strategies highlighted in that report include:

- Adding mental health/substance abuse treatment as a condition of supervision
- Modification of the Treatment Court Probation Exchange (TCPX) system to track treatment referrals and PSP participation in a real time fashion
- Utilization of Haight-Ashbury contract for services
- Identification of additional service providers through the Request for Proposals process to expand employment and housing services available

While overall PSP treatment participation rates remain low, improvements in treatment engagement have continued each month. Table 2 illustrates that show rates for PSPs referred to the CASCs for substance abuse assessments have increased each month.

Table 2 – Referrals for Substance Abuse Assessment and Show Rates (Cumulative)

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
Referrals to CASCs for Substance Abuse Assessment	333	716	1,066	1,431	1,815	2,306	2,790	3,296
Number reporting to CASCs	9 3%	65 9%	265 25%	495 35%	770 42%	1,181 51%	1,527 55%	1,911 58%

Table 3 shows a slight improvement in recent months in the percentage of those assessed as needing treatment who actually engage in treatment.

Table 3 – Substance Abuse Treatment Referrals and Entrance Rates (Cumulative)

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
Number of CASC referrals for treatment	8	41	128	212	363	572	713	883
Number PSPs entering treatment	6 75%	28 68%	58 45%	93 44%	142 39%	221 39%	287 40%	369 42%

Table 4 illustrates that the percentage of PSPs refusing mental health services following an assessment that determined need declined significantly in April and May.

*Table 4 – Mental Health Treatment Determinations and PSP Refusals (By Month of Release)**

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
DMH assessments at hubs – treatment needed	341	375	351	340	327	301	275	220
Number refusing mental health treatment at hubs	55 16%	66 18%	83 24%	47 14%	50 15%	57 19%	27 10%	21 10%

* Data are organized according to month of release and are not cumulative.

Finally, Probation's referrals to Haight-Ashbury for other supportive services continue to increase. Through the month of May, Probation made 2,083 total referrals to service for 2,113 PSPs. The most common referrals were for job readiness/job placement assistance (1,480) and transitional housing (547).

Supervision and Enforcement

Probation, the Sheriff's Department, and the District Attorney's Office (D.A.) continue to track data on warrants, arrests, prosecutions, and other PCS enforcement efforts. Table 5 summarizes various absconder enforcement actions taken from realignment's October 1st start date through the end of May.

Table 5 – PCS Absconder Enforcement Efforts

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	TOT
Absconder warrants requested	0	95	88	68	144	411	236	328	1,370
Absconder warrants issued	0	34	124	83	123	268	301	295	1,228
Absconders apprehended	0	22	36	59	65	95	201	213	691
Active warrants remaining (month end)	0	12	100	124	182	355	452	534	-

The Sheriff's Department also tracks arrests of PSPs countywide by matching bookings against the LEADS database of released PSPs. Table 6 provides arrest and booking data through May and new case data captured by the District Attorney's Office.

Table 6 – Countywide Arrests of PSPs and New Cases

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	TOT
Bookings for new offenses	33	95	202	321	401	488	462	640	2,642
Bookings for prior matters	47	70	75	75	75	75	173	62	652
Bookings for flash incarceration [†]					9	25	53	67	154
Total Bookings	80	165	277	396	485	588	688	769	3,448
New cases presented to the D.A. for filing				406*	188	257	329	461	1,641

[†] This row includes the number of flash incarcerations imposed by supervision deputies as a sanction. Flash incarcerations that resulted following apprehension on a warrant are included in new offense data.

* Number is cumulative from October to January

As Table 6 indicates, 652 of the recorded arrests were not actually for new offenses, but for direct transports to County jail from CDCR in advance of a court appearance on a prior matter,

such as warrants or previous charges. Another 154 bookings resulted from flash incarceration, leaving 2,642 bookings for new offenses through the end of May.

Intermediate Sanctions and Revocations

Violations and non-compliance with PCS terms of supervision can result in a range of sanctions, including revocation through the Court process. The maximum sanction for a PCS revocation is 180 days in County jail, minus the state-mandated credits (90 days).

Intermediate Sanctions

Prior to petitioning the Court for revocation, Probation can utilize a range of intermediate sanctions to respond to issues of non-compliance, including: verbal reprimand, increase in reporting requirements, additional conditions of supervision, Probation Adult Alternative Work Service (PAAWS), GPS and/or electronic monitoring, and flash incarceration for up to 10 days.

Following your Board's April 3rd request, Probation implemented a process to track the use of intermediate sanctions. These sanctions have been utilized since the program's inception, but data on their use is only available beginning in April.

Table 7 – Intermediate Sanctions Imposed by Probation

	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	TOT
No. of verbal warnings			183	248	431
Increase reporting (to DPO) requirements			25	22	47
Additional conditions of supervision			9	11	20
Referrals for services			9	3	12
PAAWS (Cal Trans)			8	21	29
Referral to CASC for substance abuse assessment			73	63	136
Flash incarceration (Supervision Only)	9	25	53	67	154
Flash incarceration (Warrants)	65	99	176	209	549
Electronic monitoring			2	2	4
GPS			0	61	61

Revocations and Court Hearings

Revocations have increased significantly in recent months. In April and May, 276 petitions for revocation were submitted to the court. This represents 74% of all petitions for revocation submitted since October (374).

Data on revocation outcomes was not available for this report but will be captured and provided in future reports.

A significant enhancement to the revocation/court hearing process during this reporting period was the co-location of a DMH clinical psychologist at the revocation court. PSPs facing revocation or brought to the court following apprehension on a warrant can now be immediately assessed and referred to mental health services, as needs present.

DMH's co-location at the court began May 3. By the end of the month, DMH had assessed and referred to services 44 PSPs – most having mental health or co-occurring disorders and many having failed to previously report to the hubs for their initial intake and assessment.

Other Issues

Two additional issues should be highlighted for this reporting period: PCS terminations/discharges and law enforcement compliance checks at treatment provider sites.

Terminations/Discharges

PCS terminations/discharges will increasingly impact PCS caseload numbers moving forward. To date, terminations have most often been the result of new criminal convictions and sentences to prison, which obviate the need for continued PCS supervision. There were 117 such PCS terminations by the end of May and 21 terminations for other causes.

In the coming months, additional terminations will more significantly impact PCS caseload numbers. By law, PSPs who have completed 12 months of supervision with no violations resulting in custody time are to be discharged from PCS within 30 days. Potentially hundreds of PSPs each month will begin to qualify in October, contingent on their PCS performance.

Probation is preparing for such discharges by identifying cases which may be eligible and identifying resources to process the discharges within the time period required by law.

Coordination with law enforcement and treatment providers will be critical to ensure that all justice and treatment partners have accurate and real time information on which PSPs released from prison remain subject to PCS terms and conditions and which PSPs have been discharged.

Law Enforcement Compliance Checks at Treatment Facility Sites

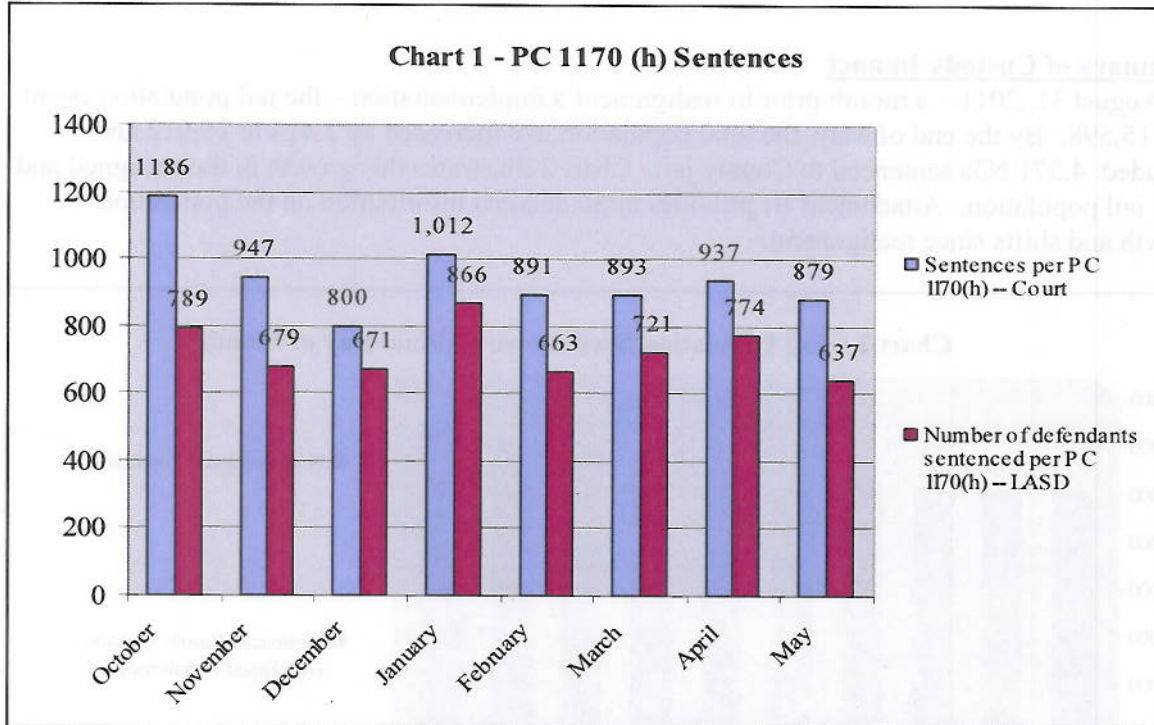
Treatment providers reported that law enforcement compliance checks of PSPs in treatment programs present potential conflicts with Federal Regulation 42 CFR, Part 2. All PSPs are subject to search and seizure by law enforcement. However, licensed substance abuse treatment providers are governed by Federal regulations that prohibit the sharing of information on clients in treatment at their sites – including whether or not they are present.

A Public Safety Realignment Team work group comprised of representatives from law enforcement, treatment providers, Probation, County Counsel, DMH, and DPH-SAPC was convened to address this issue. The work group developed a waiver form for PSPs to sign that authorizes treatment facility staff to inform law enforcement and Probation staff whether they are receiving services or residing at the particular facility. The waiver will assist compliance checks on identified PSPs while supporting providers' compliance with Federal regulations.

CUSTODY

Sentences per Penal Code 1170 (h)

Realignment legislation enacted Penal Code 1170 (h), which specifies that certain non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual felony offenders (N3) are no longer eligible for state prison sentences. Chart 1 provides data on how many PC 1170 (h) sentences were given and to how many defendants.



Agencies highlight the following facts related to PC 1170 (h) sentences:

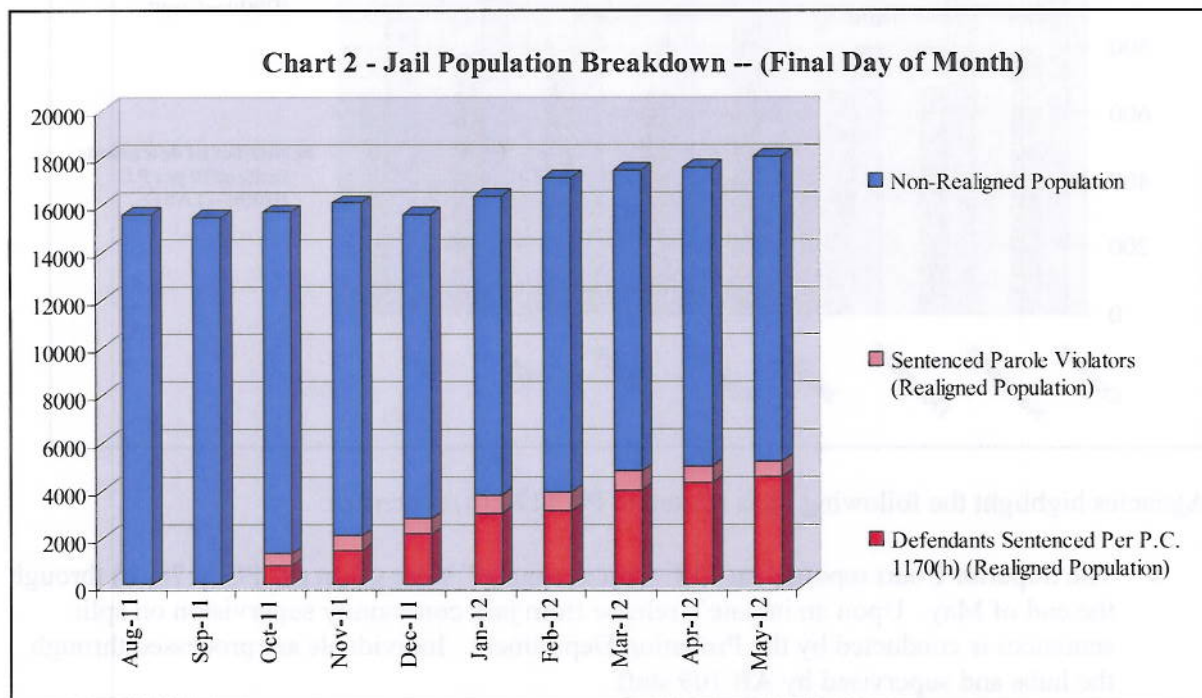
- The Superior Court reports that 328 “split sentences” were given per PC 1170 (h) through the end of May. Upon an inmate’s release from jail, community supervision on split sentences is conducted by the Probation Department. Individuals are processed through the hubs and supervised by AB 109 staff.
- The Sheriff’s Department reports that as of the end of May, 1,041 N3s had been released from jail after having served their full custody term. (The Department is not releasing sentenced N3 inmates until their full sentence is served.) Systems and process improvements to better identify those who had received a split sentence are still needed to improve the custody to supervision handoff.
- At the end of May, 141 inmates sentenced per PC 1170 (h) were on station trustee assignment.

PCS and Parole Community Supervision Violations

- The Probation Department increased the use of flash incarceration for PSPs. In April and May, 120 flash incarcerations were imposed by supervision deputies. An additional 385 flash incarcerations were placed on PSPs following their apprehension on a warrant.
- The number of sentenced parole violators, which now also serve custody time in County jail, has increased from 514 on October 31st to 647 on May 31st. On May 31st, sentenced parole violators, who previously served their sanction in prison, accounted for 3.6% of the jail population.

Summary of Custody Impact

On August 31, 2011 – a month prior to realignment’s implementation – the jail population count was 15,598. By the end of May, the total population had increased by 2,414 to 18,012 and included 4,571 N3s sentenced to County jail. Chart 2 illustrates this growth in the realigned and total jail population. Attachment III provides more detailed information on the population growth and shifts since realignment.



To accommodate the jail population growth, the Sheriff's Department continues to work with the CEO and other stakeholders to explore strategies for maximizing custody options available, such as the use of fire camps, Community Correctional Facilities, and community based alternatives to custody. Such options will be brought to your Board at a later date.

Attachments

- c: Chief Executive Officer
- Executive Officer of the Board of Supervisors
- County Counsel
- Public Safety Realignment Team
- CCJCC Members
- Civil Grand Jury

Public Safety Realignment Summary of Implementation Data

Attachment I

Postrelease Community Supervision

Pre-Release Packets

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	DEC 2011	JAN 2012	FEB 2012	MAR 2012	APR 2012	MAY 2012	TOTAL
1 No. pre-release packets received	3,635	1,216	1,152	1,165	1,128	1,388	974	868	11,526
2 No. pre-release packets processed	1,421	1,124	1,643	1,803	1,700	1,727	1,120	880	11,418
3 No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible (of those processed)	114	41	77	89	73	65	43	39	541
4 No. PSPs with Special Handling Requirements	10	21	19	14	12	13	8	14	111
5 No. of PSPs who are registered sex offenders	20	21	13	22	18	17	24	33	168
6 No. address verifications conducted	207	64	10	8	243	438	216	107	1,293
7 No. homeless/transient PSPs per CDCR	158	146	144	103	145	134	116	114	1,060

PSP Reporting Population

8 No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet dates	1,036	1,269	1,152	1,133	1,121	1,008	955	856	8,530
9 No. PSPs directly released to County per CDCR LEADS	1,038	1,205	1,170	1,106	1,039	965	893	807	8,223
10 No. PSPs released to Federal custody with ICE detainer	81	86	70	63	64	62	71	56	553
11 No. of PSPs released to the community by ICE							2	0	2
12 No. PSPs released to other jurisdiction custody	15	42	29	43	57	71	35	58	350
13 No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties	5	6	12	25	45	84	66	77	320
14 No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other jurisdictions	9	7	18	36	66	76	80	52	344
15 No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)	756	969	951	969	899	897	780	794	7,015
16 Male	655	853	826	833	791	784	667	713	6,122
17 Female	101	116	125	136	108	113	113	81	893
18 No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs:									
19 Low Risk	30	39	38	15	12	10	9	10	163
20 Male				11	7	8	8	7	41
21 Female				4	5	2	1	3	15
22 Medium Risk	242	310	304	375	386	364	305	301	2,587
23 Male				318	336	312	255	262	1,483
24 Female				57	50	52	50	39	248
25 High Risk	484	620	609	579	501	523	466	483	4,265
26 Male				504	448	464	404	444	2,264
27 Female				75	53	59	62	39	288
28 No. PSPs who are veterans		11	14	25	23	24	17	33	147

PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population

29 No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff	46	139	185	157	151	183	135	122	1,118
30 No. Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs	46	139	185	157	151	183	35	57	933
31 No. warrants requested for absconders	0	95	88	68	144	411	236	328	1,370
32 No. warrants issued	0	34	124	83	123	268	301	295	1,228
33 No. absconders apprehended (warrant pick-ups)	0	22	36	59	65	95	201	213	691
34 No. of active warrants remaining*	0	12	100	124	182	355	452	534	

* The number of active warrants remaining is cumulative and includes remaining warrants from previous months.

Public Safety Realignment Summary of Implementation Data

Attachment I

PSP Violations/Revocations/New Charges

	OCT 2011	NOV 2011	DEC 2011	JAN 2012	FEB 2012	MAR 2012	APR 2012	MAY 2012	TOTAL
35 No. of Probable Cause Hearings	0	0	1	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
36 No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants)	0	1	1	4	33	59	139	137	374
37 No. of PSP arrests / bookings	80	165	277	396	485	588	688	769	3,448
38 No. arrests/bookings for new offenses	33	95	202	321	401	488	462	640	2,642
39 No. arrests/bookings for prior matters	47	70	75	75	75	75	173	62	652
40 No. bookings for flash incarceration (by supervision deputies)					9	25	53	67	154
41 No. of cases presented to the D.A. for filing **				406	594	851	1,180	1,641	

** Data are cumulative and presented by the end of the month on the completion of the week closest to the end of the respective month.

Sanctions

42 No. of verbal warnings							183	248	431
43 Increase reporting (to DPO) requirements							25	22	47
44 Additional conditions of supervision							9	11	20
45 Referrals for services							9	3	12
46 PAAWS (Cal Trans)							8	21	29
47 Referral to CASC							73	63	136
48 Flash incarceration (AB 109 Supervision Only)					9	25	53	67	154
49 Flash incarceration (Warrants)					65	99	176	209	549
50 Electronic monitoring							2	2	4
51 GPS							0	61	61

Mental Health Treatment Services

52 No. of pre-release packets forwarded to DMH for review	238	236	253	344	284	326	170	197	2,048
53 No. of mental health treatment conditions added by Probation***	897	278	216	165	203	235	172	87	2,253
54 No. DMH determinations -- treatment needed***	341	374	350	337	325	300	275	218	2,520
55 No. of PSPs refusing Mental Health Services at HUBs***	55	66	83	46	50	57	26	21	404

*** Data are reported according to the PSP month of release.

SEE ATTACHMENT II FOR ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Substance Abuse Treatment Services (Based on month of assessment)

56 No. of referrals made to CASCs for Substance Abuse Treatment only assessment	333	383	350	365	384	491	484	506	3,296
57 No. of substance abuse treatment conditions added by Probation***	1,510	483	498	551	711	741	609	412	5,515
58 No. of narcotics testing orders added by Probation***	1,962	605	484	496	640	763	667	447	6,064
59 No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment	9	56	200	230	275	411	346	384	1,911
60 No. of CASC referrals to:	8	33	87	84	151	209	141	170	883
61 Residential Treatment Services	1	5	19	19	14	24	22	36	140
62 Outpatient Treatment Services	7	28	68	65	137	185	115	129	734
63 Sober Living	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	11
64 No. of PSPs entering:	6	22	30	35	49	79	66	82	369
65 Residential Treatment Services	1	4	5	12	10	11	5	27	75
66 Outpatient Treatment Services	5	18	25	23	39	68	61	55	294
67 Sober Living	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

*** Data are reported according to the PSP month of release.

Attachment I

TOTAL

MAY 2012

APR 2012

MAR 2012

FEB 2017

JAN 2012

DEC 2011

NOV 2011

OCT 2011

Data

Representation

Implem

Summary of

Sum

[illegible]

Risk Management and Liability

[illegible]

Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
 Post-Release Community Supervision Program
 Data for PSPs Based on Release Month
 As of May 31, 2012

	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12
I. DMH Population (Total Clients In Tracking System)	483	480	407	388	357	315	283	228
Prescreened, Not Assessed at HUB	78	78	50	52	60	48	48	44
Prescreened, Assessed at HUB	164	155	155	164	181	149	156	3
Not Prescreened, Assessed at HUB	191	182	140	127	86	87	56	50
Not Prescreened, Not assessed at HUB, Receiving Treatment	50	65	62	45	30	31	23	1
II. DMH Treatment Determination	483	480	407	388	357	315	283	228
No Treatment Needed	86	66	20	10	10	12	8	8
Not Prescreened, Left HUB without Evaluation	56	39	36	38	20	2	0	0
Treatment Needed	341	375	351	340	327	301	275	220
Type of Treatment Required	341	375	351	340	327	301	275	220
Co-occurring disorder	188	236	238	225	234	217	223	177
Mental health	73	65	56	67	59	55	37	22
Substance abuse	45	38	26	23	22	28	15	21
Unknown/TBD	35	36	31	25	12	1	0	0
III. Client Acceptance of Treatment Referral	341	375	351	340	327	301	275	220
Yes	148	173	150	178	170	139	151	117
Released to Other Than HUB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	55	66	83	47	50	57	27	21
N/A - Substance Abuse Services	45	38	26	23	22	28	15	21
N/A- Not Seen At HUB/Not Released to Other Than HUB	93	98	92	92	85	77	82	61
Accepted Treatment by Type Required	148	173	150	178	170	139	151	117
Co-occurring disorder	98	136	113	130	133	108	130	103
Mental health	50	35	34	47	37	30	21	14
Unknown	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0

IV.

Accepted Treatment By Level	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12
State Hospital	148	174	150	179	168	140	151	117
Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inpatient++	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
IMD Step Down	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1
Residential Treatment	1	4	1	3	2	2	0	2
Outpatient	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
	147	167	146	173	164	136	151	114

V.

Current Status of Clients Who Accepted Treatment	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12
New Client/Status To Be Determined	147	171	142	174	165	138	150	116
Completed Treatment	0	3	0	2	4	7	21	8
In Treatment/Compliant with Treatment Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In Treatment/Not Complying With Treatment Plan	53	80	50	73	86	61	55	29
Left Treatment	5	6	18	23	10	5	7	0
Did Not Show for Treatment/Refused Treatment After Referral	5	9	6	7	3	1	0	0
In Inpatient Setting Awaiting Transfer to State Hospital/IMD	40	50	36	46	34	37	40	16
In Jail Awaiting Transfer to State Hospital/IMD	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Incarcerated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased+	16	11	10	7	5	2	0	0
Other (Client referred to Other County/Provider)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	27	11	20	15	23	24	27	63

VI.

Current Placement of Clients	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12
Jail++	149	173	150	179	173	140	153	116
State Hospital	15	11	14	7	5	2	0	0
Institutions for Mental Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inpatient++	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
IMD Step Down	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Residential Treatment	1	4	1	5	5	1	2	2
Outpatient Services	3	4	2	3	4	6	3	2
Other	58	88	70	100	96	60	60	25
	70	64	59	63	63	69	88	87

VII.

PSPs Who Have Accessed Services+++	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12
PSPs with At least One Inpatient Admission	233	252	220	213	195	145	122	76
PSPs with At least One Crisis Service (PMRT, UCC, PES)	4	19	21	10	6	7	2	0
PSPs with At least One Service in Jail Since Release	34	45	38	35	13	12	8	6
	134	128	116	101	85	67	61	34

+ Deaths due to medical conditions

++ Some Clients placed in inpatient facilities or County Jail pending completion of conservatorship proceedings necessary for State Hospital/IMD Placement

+++ Based on IS data; data entry may lag up to three months after the month of service

Jail Population Breakdown -- Final Day of the Month

	Pre-realignment			Post-realignment								Change
	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	+/-	
Other (open charges, probation violations, etc.)	10,908	10,560	9,950	10,113	9,412	9,400	10,163	9,660	9,746	9,658	-1,250	-11%
Sentenced N3	0	0	789	1,468	2,139	3,005	3,148	3,957	4,314	4,571	4,571	-
Sentenced Parole Violators	0	0	514	598	644	783	737	815	691	647	647	-
Pending Parole Violators	1,101	1,321	1,312	1,014	790	747	570	456	370	381	-720	-65%
County Sentenced	2,100	2,300	2,089	2,120	1,860	1,712	1,749	1,754	1,565	1,872	-228	-11%
State Prison Population	1,489	1,282	1,017	747	730	710	771	818	887	883	-606	-41%
Total Physical Count (ADP)	15,598	15,463	15,671	16,060	15,575	16,357	17,138	17,460	17,573	18,012	2,414	15%



COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE



November 28, 2012

TO: Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, Chair
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael Antonovich

FROM: Mark Delgado, Executive Director
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

SUBJECT: Public Safety Realignment Implementation Update – Year One Report
(Related to Item S-1 of the August 30, 2011 Board Agenda)

On August 30, 2011, your Board directed the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to work with impacted departments and provide status reports on public safety realignment implementation in the County. This report and its attachments provide information captured by departments for year one: October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012.

OVERVIEW

- Through September 30, 2012, 11,136 individuals were released on Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) to Los Angeles County. An analysis of Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) by quarterly cohort illustrates that reporting patterns remained largely consistent throughout the year. (pages 3-6)
- Further analysis of PSPs by quarterly cohort show that treatment participation rates continue to increase. PSPs referred for assessment/treatment are more likely to attend as time passes. In addition, comparing quarterly cohorts to each other shows that individuals who were released later in the year were more likely to engage in services within a similar period of time. Both these improvement trends suggest that various strategies employed by departments to engage PSPs in treatment have had a positive impact. (pages 6-9)
- Treatment participation rates continue to improve, but the overall volume of PSPs who engaged in treatment remained low. (pages 6-9)
- An analysis of PSP absconder warrant data shows that 1,898 of 3,219 issued warrants were served or otherwise recalled by the end of the year. Of the recalled warrants, 63% were recalled within 30 days of issuance. (page 10)
- Based on Probation's review of arrest data, 26% of all individuals released on PCS between October 2011 and March 2012 were arrested on a new crime within six months. (page 11)
- Individuals who have been decertified as mentally disordered offenders (MDOs) or mentally disordered sexual offenders (MDSOs) – thereby making them eligible for PCS – present significant challenges for County departments. Such offenders present high public safety risks, present significant placement issues, and consume high levels of resources. (page 6)

- The County jail population continues to increase due to the realigned populations housed locally since October. On September 30, 2011, the jail population was 15,463. By September 30, 2012, the population had increased to 19,067 and included 5,588 non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual (N3) offenders sentenced per Penal Code 1170 (h). (Attachment IV)
- The N3 and total jail population growth slowed considerably in August and September, as an increasing number of N3 offenders who had been sentenced earlier in the year were released after serving their full sentences. The Sheriff's Department projects that the total population will reach 19,572 by December 2013. (page 13-14)
- Significant investment has been made in building and improving the supervision/treatment infrastructure for PSPs. However, the PSP population will decrease, and the N3 jail population will be the longer lasting population that the County is responsible for due to realignment. Unless given a split sentence, N3s have no supervision/treatment obligations upon their release from jail. It is recommended that the County advocate for legislative change that would provide a supervision tail on released N3s.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDED/IMPLEMENTED RESPONSES

The following is a summary of key findings and responses identified by impacted departments to promote the successful implementation of realignment.

1. Finding – PSPs assess at a higher risk level than initially anticipated.

Operational Response – Probation has developed a revised supervision staffing model to ensure appropriate levels of supervision. New risk levels will be defined as medium, high, and ultra-high. PSPs in those tiers will be supervised in 75:1, 50:1, and 20:1 ratios, respectively.

Operational Response – Probation and local law enforcement have developed a regionalization plan to maximize public safety coordination opportunities. Probation liaisons will be assigned to established regions for coordinating information sharing and enforcement activities with local law enforcement.

2. Finding – The statute governing available sanctions for non-compliance with mental health and/or substance abuse treatment mandates (e.g. flash incarceration and revocation to jail) is as strong as other existing available solutions for compelling treatment in a non-conserved fashion.

Operational Response – It is recommended that Probation fully operationalize the sanctions matrix for responding to non-compliance, including the continued use of flash incarceration and the revocation process, as needed.

Legislative Response – It is recommended that the County advocate for legislative change that would provide counties the option of utilizing local municipal jails for flash incarceration periods. Such an option would allow counties to explore local partnerships that may maximize the effectiveness of flash incarceration.

3. Finding – Departments have identified several cases where individuals were decertified as MDOs or MDSOs, thereby making them eligible for PCS. Such offenders are high risk, present significant placement issues, and consume high levels of resources. Departments suggest that the placement of such individuals on PCS – even if they are decertified as MDOs or MDSOs – is not supported by realignment funding assumptions.

Legislative Response – It is recommended that the County advocate for legislative change that would prevent individuals who were ever classified as MDO or MDSO from being eligible for PCS.

4. Finding – Departments have similarly identified a growing number of medically fragile PSPs who are high cost to the County.

Legislative Response – It is recommended that the County explore with the Governor's administration the possibility of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) re-assuming jurisdiction of medically fragile individuals.

5. Finding – Approximately 98% of N3 inmates sentenced to County jail per Penal Code 1170 (h) had less than 2 ½ years left to serve following imposition of sentence. The remaining 2% had sentences where time left to serve after calculation of credits was between 2 ½ years and 21 years.

Operational Response – It is recommended that the County seek legislative change to refine which sentences are subject to local custody and ensure that longer term sentences, which comprise a small percentage of the overall cases, are served in the more appropriate state prison setting.

6. Finding – The N3 population is the longer lasting population that the County will be responsible for due to realignment. Upon release from jail, N3 offenders have no supervision or rehabilitative treatment obligations, with the exception of the small percentage who receive a split sentence to custody and mandatory community supervision.

Operational Response – Probation plans to assign deputy probation officers to the jail's Community Transition Unit to facilitate transition of offenders from custody to community supervision.

Legislative Response – It is recommended that the County seek legislative change and resources to provide a supervision period for N3s released from jail.

7. Finding – Additional resources are needed to address medical care demand associated with the increased number of jail inmates and expanded services needed for longer-term inmates.

Operational Response – The County should monitor and track increases in health care services volume and scope as a result of jail population growth and the shift toward longer-term inmates with chronic care needs.

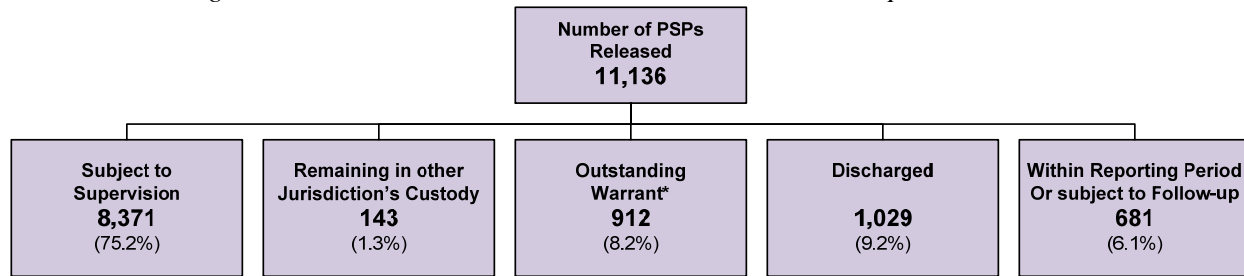
POSTRELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PCS) ANALYSIS

Program Participation Status of Postrelease Supervised Persons

In year one of realignment, 11,136 individuals were released to PCS in Los Angeles County according to the CDCR Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS). Diagram 1 provides their participation status on September 30, 2012.¹

¹ PSP numbers in Diagrams 1 through 5 do not include those PSPs who were subject to an inter-county transfer in year one. There were 513 PSPs transferred to Los Angeles County supervision in year one; 617 PSPs were transferred from Los Angeles to another county.

Diagram 1 – PSPs Released Between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012



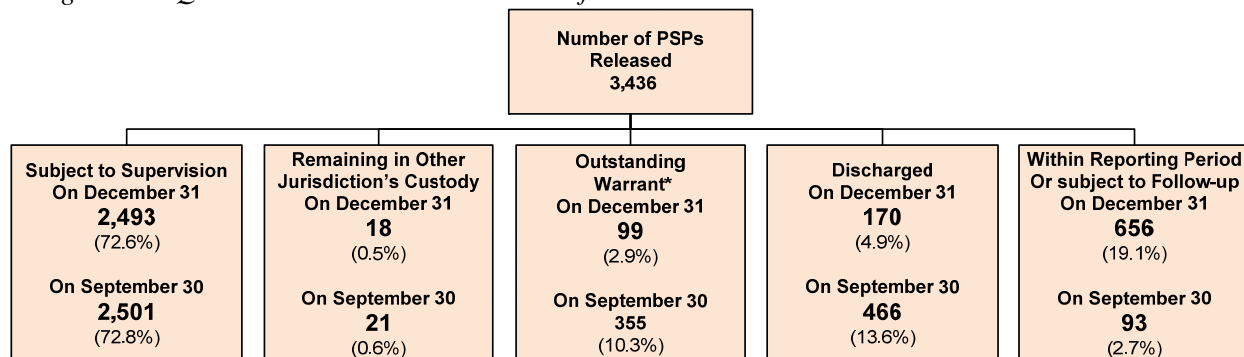
* An additional 534 individuals have been named in a warrant but are instead counted in the “Discharged” category. These individuals have been deported and subsequently terminated from supervision.

These categories are defined as follows:

- **Number of PSPs Released** – Individuals shown by LEADS to have been released on PCS.
- **Subject to Supervision** – Individuals who are subject to conditions of supervision and who had not been transferred directly to another jurisdiction’s custody. Individuals counted in this category are not necessarily compliant with supervision terms and conditions.
- **Remaining in Other Jurisdiction’s Custody** – PSPs that were transferred to the custody of ICE or other jurisdictions for open cases upon their release from prison and who remain in the other jurisdiction’s custody.
- **Outstanding Warrant** – L.A. County PSPs who are outstanding on an absconder warrant.
- **Discharged** – PSPs discharged from supervision. The 1,029 discharges during the initial 12-month period were due to sentences to prison on a new case, deportation, or some other circumstance which obviated the need for supervision. Mandatory discharges due to 12-month violation free periods did not occur in year one.
- **Within Reporting Period or Subject to Follow-Up** – PSPs who have not yet reported and do not have a warrant issued for them. Included in this category are individuals who are still within the reporting period, individuals for whom a warrant is in progress, and individuals on whom Probation is conducting further follow-up.

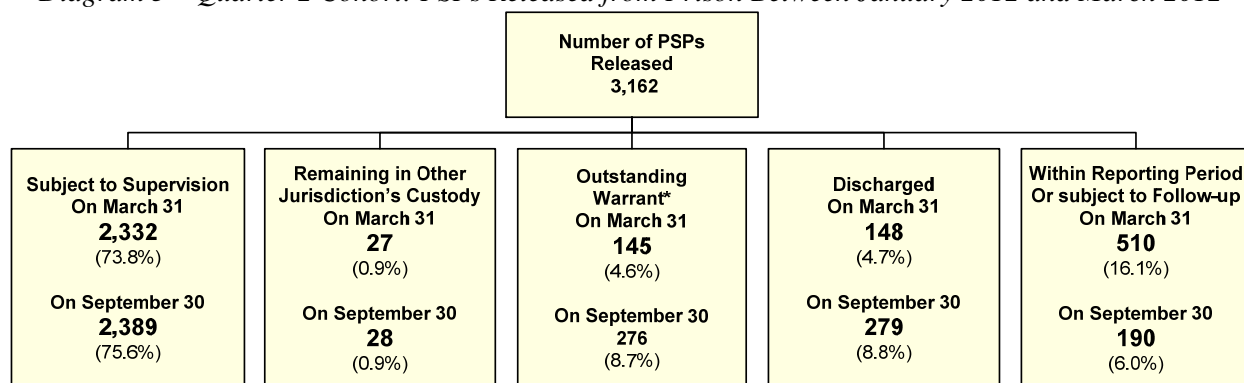
Probation organized PSP data by quarterly cohorts. Diagrams 2 through 5 provide the status of each quarterly cohort (based on date of prison release) at two different points in time: the end of the respective quarter and the end of year one (September 30, 2012). This approach provides an opportunity to identify longitudinal trends for each quarterly cohort, as well as to compare quarterly cohort to quarterly cohort.

Diagram 2 – Quarter 1 Cohort: PSPs Released from Prison Between October 2011 and December 2011



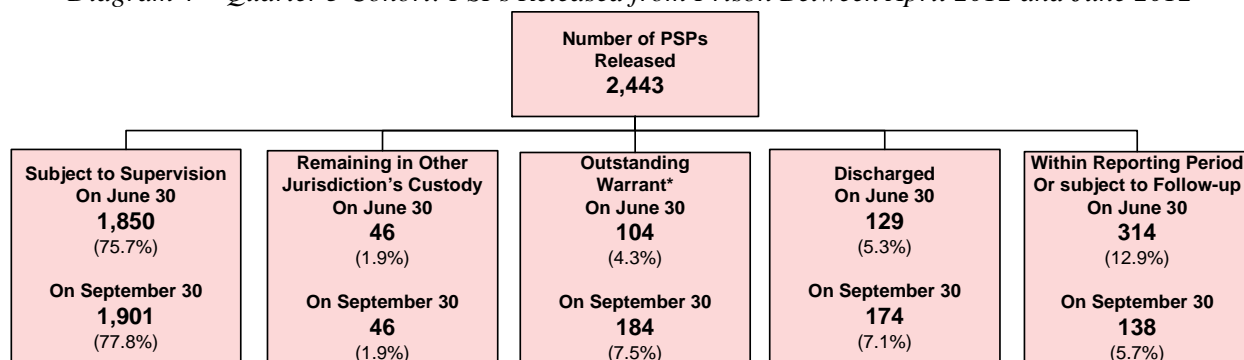
* PSPs named in a warrant who have been discharged due to deportation are counted in the “Discharged” category.

Diagram 3 – Quarter 2 Cohort: PSPs Released from Prison Between January 2012 and March 2012



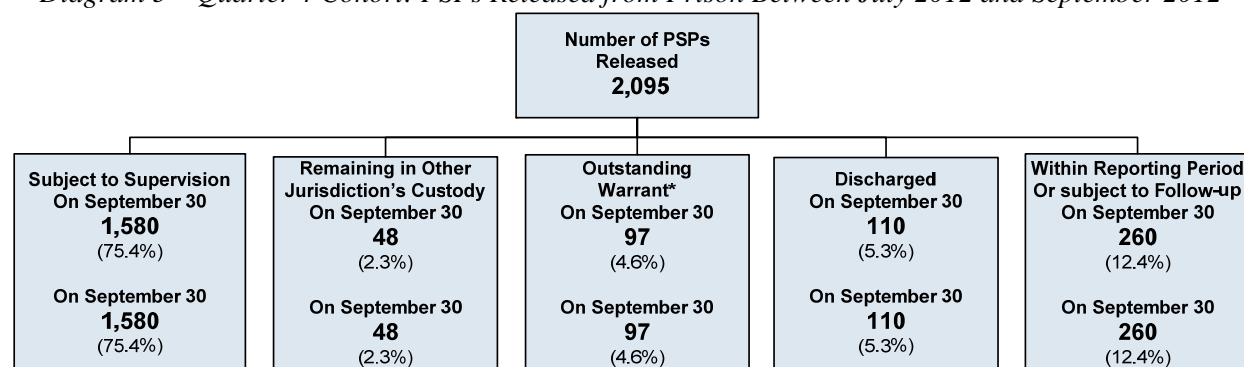
* PSPs named in a warrant who have been discharged due to deportation are counted in the "Discharged" category.

Diagram 4 – Quarter 3 Cohort: PSPs Released from Prison Between April 2012 and June 2012



* PSPs named in a warrant who have been discharged due to deportation are counted in the "Discharged" category.

Diagram 5 – Quarter 4 Cohort: PSPs Released from Prison Between July 2012 and September 2012



* PSPs named in a warrant who have been discharged due to deportation are counted in the "Discharged" category.

Analysis:

- Participation status among the cohorts at the end of each respective quarter was largely consistent throughout the year.
- The percentage of quarter one PSPs who were the subject of a warrant by the end of the quarter was lower than subsequent cohorts. This is likely due to the fact that the warrant process was not finalized until after realignment began. (The first warrants were not issued until November).

- The percentage of PSPs in each cohort who were the subject of an outstanding warrant increased from quarter-end to year-end. The increase was greater as more time passed.
- The number of PSPs who remain subject to further follow-up is higher in more recent cohorts, as Probation continues to follow up on later released individuals to ascertain the circumstances of their non-reporting. The need for follow-up on PSPs released in previous quarters is likely attributable to cases where a warrant for absconder PSPs is in progress or where LEADS erroneously indicated an individual was released.

PSP Risk Levels and Supervision Challenges

Per AB 109, offenders released from prison are subject to PCS with the exception of:

- Individuals released after serving a sentence for a violent or serious felony;
- Individuals classified as a high risk sex offender; or
- Individuals classified as Mentally Disordered Offenders (MDO)

In year one, the released population assessed at higher levels of risk to recidivate than Probation had anticipated. Of those reporting to the hubs for intake and assessment, 59% assessed as high risk, 40% assessed as medium risk, and 1% assessed as low risk.

In response, Probation has revised its staffing model to ensure an appropriate level of supervision. New risk levels will be defined as medium, high, and ultra-high. PSPs in those tiers will be supervised in 75:1, 50:1, and 20:1 ratios, respectively.

MDO and MDSO Issue

AB 109 established that individuals designated as MDOs or MDSOs are subject to state parole supervision upon their release from prison. Probation and DMH have identified several cases where individuals were decertified as MDOs in a state hospital setting, thereby making them eligible for PCS. These cases present significant challenges that are not supported by realignment. Such offenders are high public safety risks, present significant placement issues, and consume high levels of resources.

It is recommended that the County advocate for legislative change that would prevent anyone who has ever been designated an MDO or MDSO from being placed on PCS and establish that he or she is subject to parole supervision upon release from custody.

Treatment Referrals and Compliance

To identify trends in mental health and substance abuse referrals and participation, treatment referral and attendance data was also organized by quarterly cohort and tracked at quarter end and year end points in time (Diagrams 6 and 7).

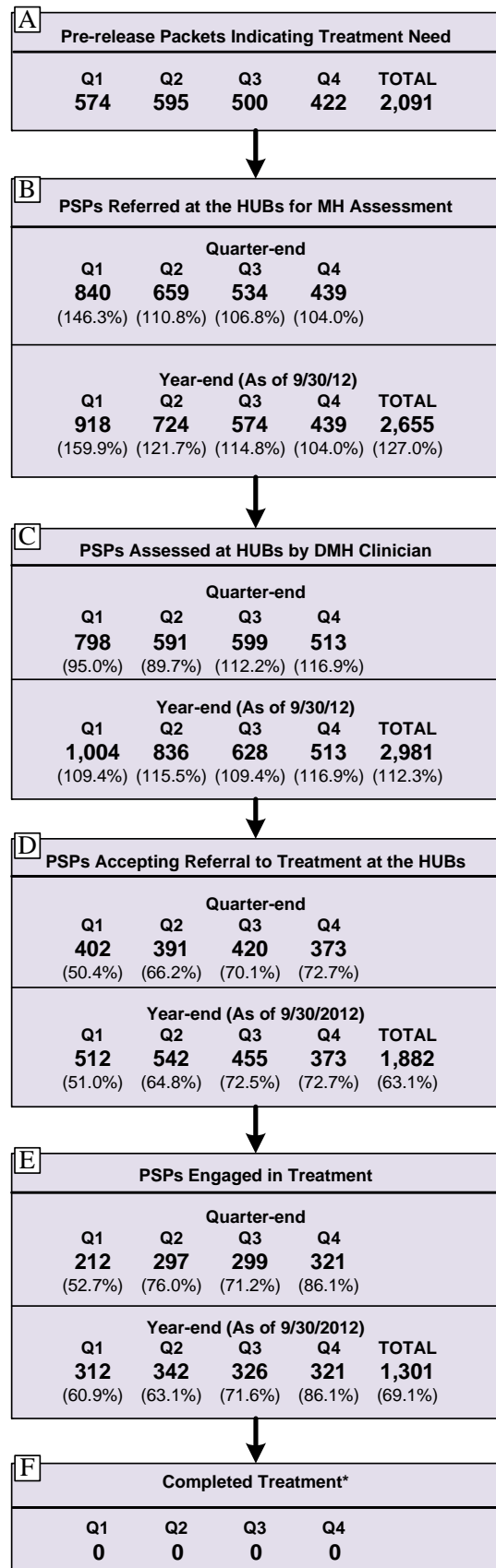
Mental Health Treatment Services

Diagram 6 provides data on mental health treatment referrals from the hubs and participation status. Referral numbers do not include Probation field office referrals to Department of Mental Health (DMH) clinicians.

Analysis:

- The number of referrals for mental health assessments exceeded the number of pre-release packets that indicated potential mental health service needs (Box B). This is due to the fact that PSPs are referred for mental health assessment if:
 - there is an indication in the pre-release packet from CDCR that an inmate has received treatment for mental health issues while in custody
 - DMH, during the pre-screening process, determines that a PSP previously accessed mental health services in the County; or
 - a PSP reporting to the hub demonstrates signs of mental illness or otherwise causes Probation staff to determine an assessment is appropriate.
- Quarter to quarter data indicate a trend of an increasing percentage of PSPs who are assessed, referred to treatment and engaging in mental health treatment (Boxes C, D, and E).
- A significant increase in the percentage of PSPs who arrived in treatment occurred between the quarter one and quarter two cohorts (Box E). This coincides with Probation's concerted effort beginning January 2012 to assign mandatory treatment conditions. This increased level of treatment engagement persisted in quarters three and four.
- In all four quarterly cohorts, the number of assessed individuals by year end was greater than the number referred for assessment (Box C). This is partly due to the fact that only hub referrals are reported but that all hub assessments are captured, regardless of the referral source. This is also partly due to the fact that some PSPs never report to the hub but later enter the mental health system after being arrested on a warrant or incarcerated on a new case. Departments have developed processes to identify such individuals as PSPs and reintegrate them into the treatment system.
- Individuals identified as having co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders were referred and treated in this mental health system infrastructure.

Diagram 6 – Mental Health Treatment Referrals and Compliance, by Quarterly Cohorts



- Mental health treatment adheres to a chronic care model, and treatment plans are developed in accordance with individual level of need. By the end of year one, no PSPs had completed a prescribed treatment plan, given the ongoing nature of services (Box F). However, 221 PSPs did terminate mental health services because their PCS status was terminated due to a new conviction or other factor.

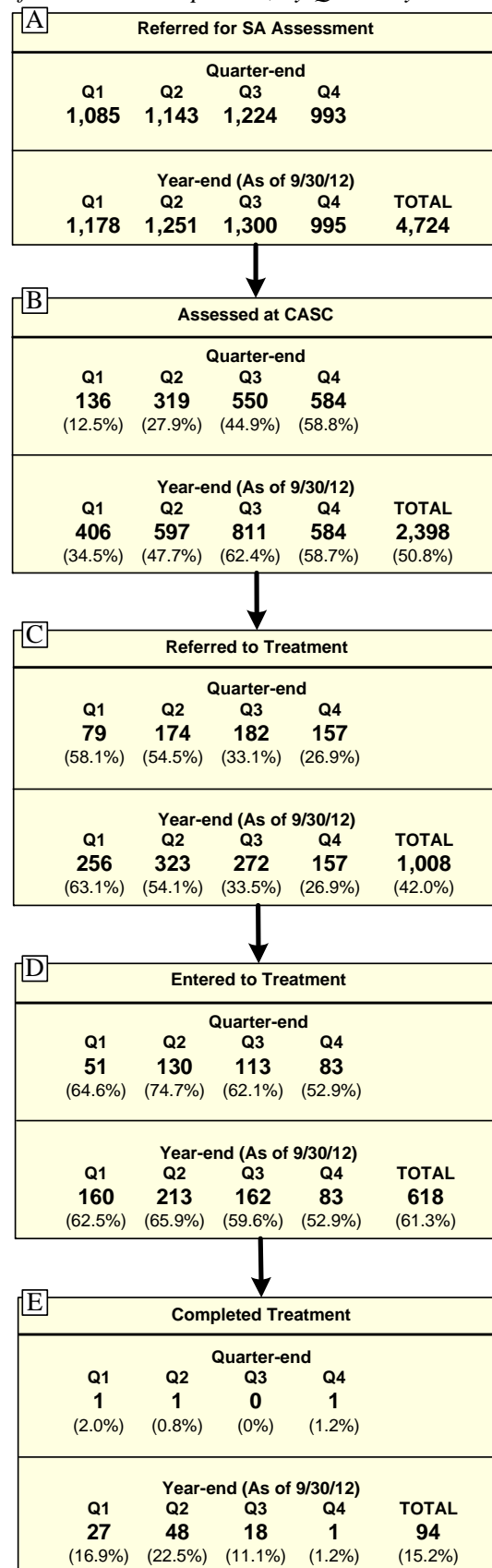
Substance Abuse Treatment Services

Diagram 7 provides data on substance abuse treatment referrals from the hubs and participation status. Referral numbers do not include Probation field office referrals to Community Assessment Service Centers (CASCs).

Analysis:

- Data on the number of packets indicating substance abuse treatment needs was not available.
- Substance abuse treatment trends showed similar patterns to mental health treatment trends – compliance improved for each quarterly cohort over time (longitudinal improvement) and from quarter to quarter (Box B). For example:
 - Of the 1,085 PSPs referred in quarter one, 136 (12.5%) were assessed by the end of the quarter. However, 406 (34.5%) were assessed by the end of year one.
 - The quarter one cohort had a 12.5% assessment rate by the end of the quarter. Quarters two, three and four cohorts had a 27.9%, 44.9%, and 58.8% assessment rate, respectively, by the end of the corresponding quarter.
- Of those who are assessed, a low percentage are referred to treatment (Box C). This is partly due to the fact that Probation is referring for assessment any PSP who has any indication of substance abuse history, whether shown in the intake process or demonstrated from a previous charge.

Diagram 7 – Substance Abuse Treatment Referrals and Compliance, by Quarterly Cohorts



Indicators identified by Probation may not signify substance abuse disorders.

- Low referral percentages may also be attributed to a web-based self assessment process that was instituted to assess treatment needs. SAPC is exploring whether this assessment process, which was instituted near the beginning of quarter two, has under-identified PSPs in need of substance abuse treatment. As a result, beginning October 1, 2012, the web-based self-assessment process conducted with Community Assessment Service Center (CASC) staff has been replaced by the more traditional assessment. A comparison of results on treatment referrals will be conducted.
- While trends are similar, substance abuse treatment data shows lower referral and participation than mental health treatment data. This is due to several factors, including:
 - Data is captured differently by DMH and SAPC. While DMH's system reports all PSPs accessing services anywhere in the system, only PSPs receiving substance abuse services at AB 109 designated providers are reported by SAPC. An additional 523 PSPs are receiving treatment services at non-AB 109 designated providers.
 - PSPs demonstrating co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment needs would ultimately be treated through the mental health system.
 - DMH has co-located at Probation hubs to offer assessment services upon intake. This co-location promotes increased assessment rates and facilitates early integration into treatment. DMH also has co-located staff at the revocation court to assess PSPs brought in on warrants or who are subject to revocation proceedings and to facilitate placement in needed treatment services.
- Based on these findings and discussions between Probation and SAPC, CASCs have now begun to co-locate at the hubs so that substance abuse assessments can be conducted immediately. CASC staff have co-located at the Day Reporting Center and Lynwood hubs and will soon be operational in Antelope Valley. In addition, CASC staff will co-locate at the revocation court to assess PSPs, as needed, and facilitate placement in treatment services.
- Based on a substance use disorder assessment, treatment services can range from a minimum of 90 to 270 days. By the end of year one, 94 PSPs had completed their prescribed treatment program (Box E).
- As of September 30, 2012, 252 postrelease supervised persons were actively engaged in treatment services.

Use of Sanctions and Other Strategies for Maximizing Treatment Compliance

Departments continue to identify and utilize strategies for increasing treatment compliance. Such strategies include:

- **Referrals for reintegration support services (see Chart 1)** – These services, such as transportation, housing assistance, and employment support – both support the overall reintegration of PSPs in the community and help remove barriers to the successful completion of supervision.
- **Assigning mandatory treatment conditions** – As indicated above, Probation initiated a concerted effort in January 2012 to place mandatory treatment conditions on PSPs, as needs indicated. Data from DMH and SAPC show a correlated increase in treatment compliance.
- **Graduated sanctions** – Probation utilizes a system of graduated sanctions for responding to non-compliant behavior. Among the available sanctions are verbal reprimand, increased reporting requirements, flash incarceration for up to 10 days in County jail, and revocation.

To ensure consistency in the application of such sanctions, Probation has developed and implemented a sanctions matrix that provides staff with general guidelines on appropriate responses to violation activity. While the matrix provides flexibility for staff to account for mitigating or aggravating circumstances of a violation, it will help ensure appropriate and consistent responses to non-compliant behavior.

- **Smaller Caseloads** – Finally, as Probation continues to add AB 109 staff, supervision caseloads will decrease, particularly with the newly established risk levels and staffing ratios. These smaller caseloads will promote closer supervision and accountability among PSPs.

Ancillary Services and Referrals

To further support PSPs' community reintegration, Probation has referred to ancillary support services provided by Haight Ashbury-Walden House since February 2012. Chart 1 illustrates the type and total number of referrals provided by Probation through September 30, 2012.

Chart 1 – Referrals to Ancillary Support Services in Year One

Referrals	
Transportation	164
Sober Living	249
Sober Living With Child	3
Transitional Housing	1,874
Transitional Housing With Child	17
Shelter	31
Job Readiness	3,417
Total	5,775

Enforcement Efforts and Recidivism

PCS Warrants

The Court reports that 3,219 warrants were issued in year one for absconder PSPs. The Court reports the following trends with respect to PCS warrants² issued at the end of year one:

- 1,898 were recalled by the Court, meaning they had been served and returned to Court or requested recalled by Probation. Of those that were recalled:
 - 63% were recalled within 30 days of issuance
 - 35% were recalled within 31 to 180 days after issuance
 - 2% were recalled within 181 to 365 days after issuance
- 1,321 warrants remained outstanding. Of those:
 - 14% have been outstanding less than 30 days
 - 76% have been outstanding between 31 and 180 days
 - 10% have been outstanding between 181 and 365 days
 - 547 were for individuals deported by Immigration and Customs Enforcement

The Sheriff's Parole Compliance Team (PCT) works with local law enforcement to ensure outstanding warrants are tracked by law enforcement on an ongoing basis. Each week, PCT generates a list of outstanding PSP warrants by law enforcement jurisdiction and distributes it to every Sheriff patrol station, the Los Angeles Police Department's fugitive detail, and to all law

² Data on warrant status was pulled October 18, 2012.

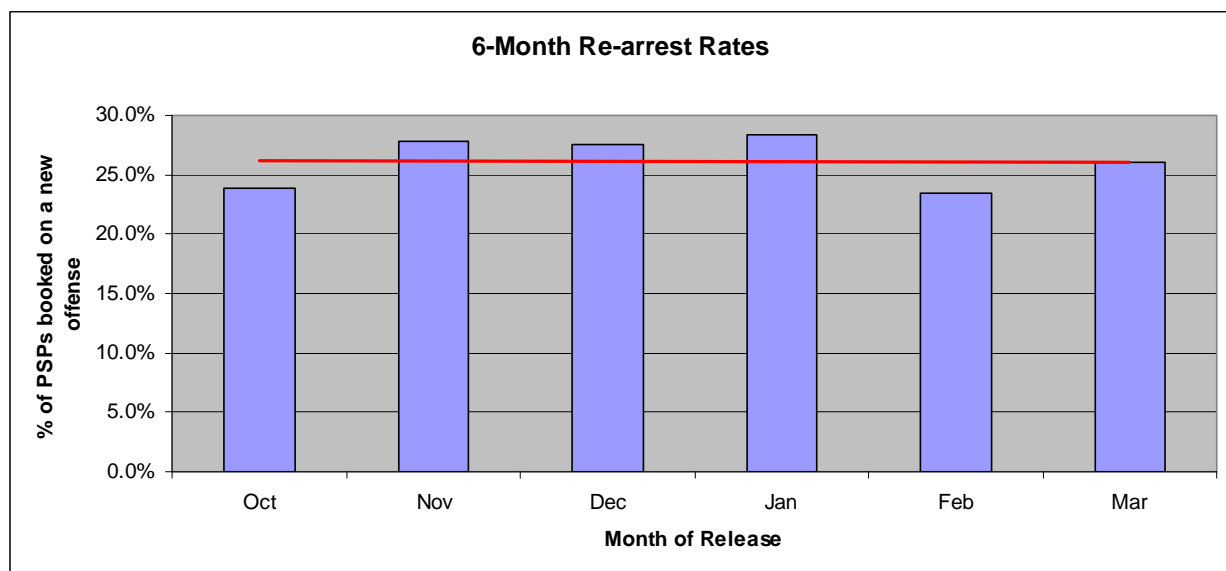
enforcement agencies through the “PAC 50” – an information exchange system accessible to law enforcement.

Arrest Data

There were 7,023 bookings of PSPs in year one: 6,165 were for new offenses and flash incarcerations and 858 were transfers to Sheriff’s custody from prison for prior matters.

Probation analyzed the arrest data of PSPs who had been released to the County from October 2011 to March 2012 to determine 6-month rearrest rates. Bookings for prior matters and multiple arrests for the same PSP were eliminated. The findings and trends are illustrated in Chart 2.

Chart 2



As shown in Chart 2, 26% of PSPs released between October 2011 and March 2012 were rearrested for a new offense within six months of release. This rate essentially remained steady for the six monthly cohorts, ranging from 24% to 28%.

Probation also reviewed 12 months of arrest data for PSPs released in October 2011. It was determined that 41% of PSPs released in October 2011 were rearrested for a new offense within the year.

The District Attorney’s Office reports that 3,071 cases were presented for filing on PSPs in year one. Probation reviewed District Attorney data and determined that:

- 18% of PSPs released between October 2011 and March 2012 were the subject of a criminal case presented to the D.A.’s Office within six months; and
- 31% of PSPs released in October 2011 were the subject of a criminal case presented to the D.A.’s Office within the year.

Terminations/Discharges and Year-Two Caseload Projections

PCS caseload growth will slow considerably in year two. By law, PSPs who complete 12 consecutive months of supervision with no violations resulting in custody time are to be discharged

from supervision within 30 days. Of the 1,061 PSPs released in October 2011, 376 (35%) qualified for such a discharge.

Attachment II projects the PCS population for year two given potential discharge rates. While both the discharge rate and actual CDCR releases may fluctuate, it appears the number of PSPs in the County may begin to level off near 12,000 by June 2013.

PC 1170 (h) POPULATION ANALYSIS

In year one, 8,336 N3s were sentenced to jail per PC 1170 (h). The Sheriff's Department analyzed these cases to identify trends related to the amount of time left to serve after the imposition of sentencing. This measurement, which equals length of sentence minus state-mandated credits, is a critical measure of realignment's custody impact.

Chart 3 – Days to Serve Following Sentence

Percentage of Cases by Days to Serve Following Sentence	Percentage of Cases by Days to Serve Following Sentence (Cumulative)
54% -- 8 months or less	54% -- 8 months or less
24% -- 8 months to 1 year	78% -- 1 year or less
14% -- 1 year to 1 ½ years	92% -- 1 ½ years or less
4% -- 1 ½ years to 2 years	96% -- 2 years or less
2% -- 2 years to 2 ½ years	98% -- 2 ½ years or less
1% -- 2 ½ years to 3 years	99% -- 3 years or less
1% -- 3 years to 21 years	100% -- 21 years or less

Chart 3 clearly demonstrates that the vast majority (92%) of sentenced N3 inmates serve 1 ½ years or less after credits are calculated. The remaining 8%, serving over 1 ½ years, are longer-term inmates that present challenges for a jail custody environment, particularly when health and mental health resources needed are considered.

An analysis of actual sentences (instead of days to serve following sentence) follows a similar pattern to the data in Chart 3. For example, approximately 98% of sentences per PC 1170 (h) were for terms less than five years; 2% were for terms between five and 43 years.

It is evident that a small percentage of sentences made in year one represent outlier cases that are not suitable for county jail. It is recommended that the County advocate for legislative change to refine which sentences are eligible for state prison.

Population Growth and Projections

On September 30, 2011, the jail count was 15,463. By the end of September 2012, the population had increased to 19,067 and included 5,588 sentenced N3s. The growth in the total population was mitigated by decreases in other jail populations, such as pretrial inmates and those awaiting transfer to state prison (see Attachment IV).

As shown in Chart 4, the growth in the N3 population and the total population slowed noticeably in August and September. The slower growth is largely due to the fact that an increasing number of sentenced N3s are being released after serving their full sentence. As more N3s have reached their release date, the net monthly increase in sentenced N3s in jail has dropped. This trend is illustrated by the red line in Chart 5.

Chart 4

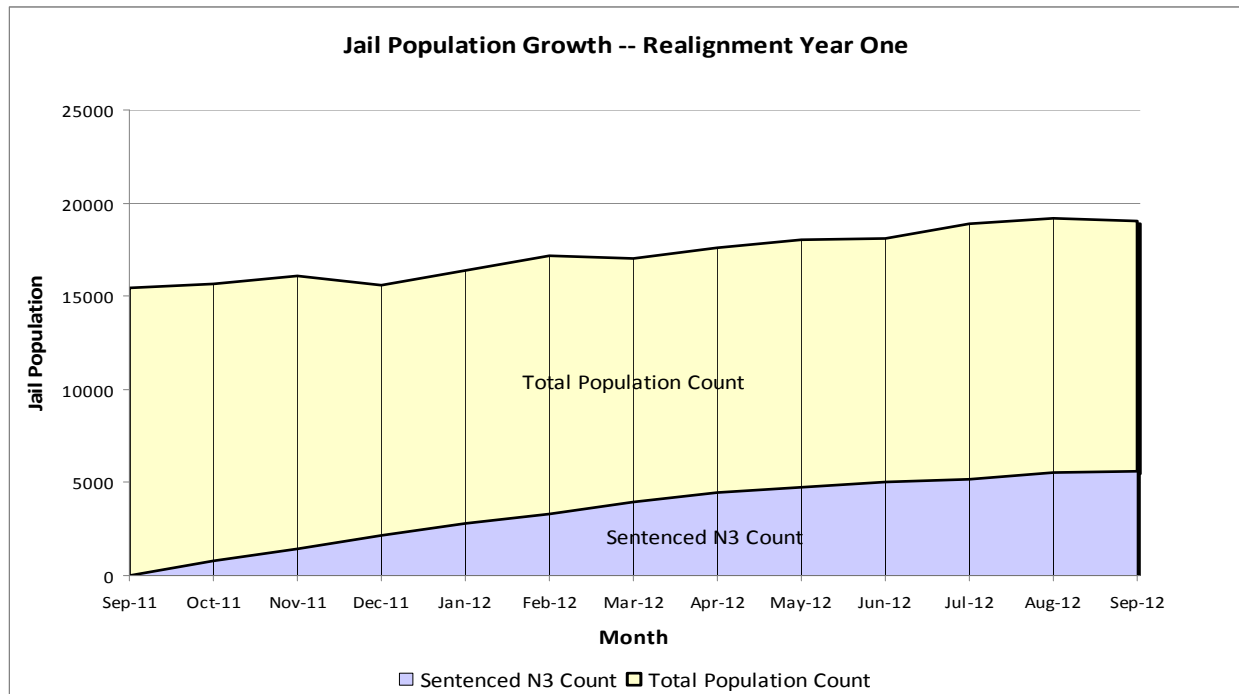
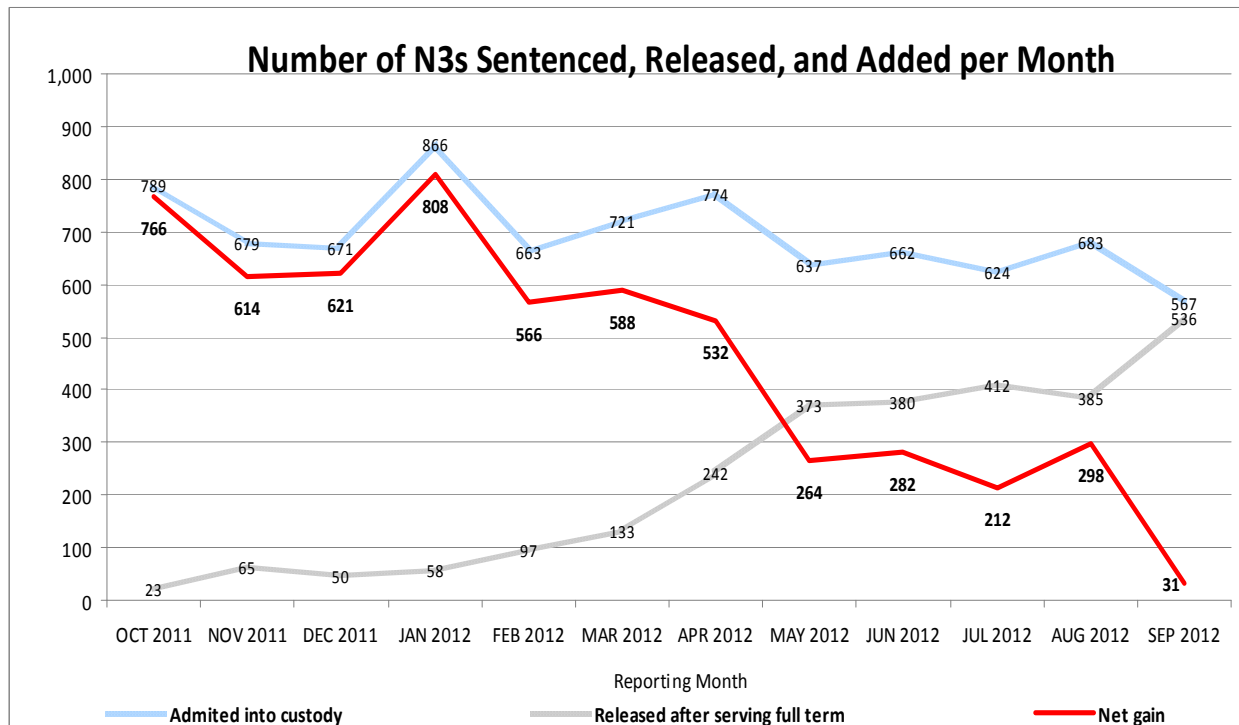


Chart 5



Population Projection

The Sheriff's Department developed a projection of N3 and total population growth through December 2013. The projection is based on:

- current jail population characteristics and actual release dates;
- an assumed number of new N3 sentences per month based on previous months' averages; and
- a projection of N3 releases patterned after actual sentences that were received in year one (data summarized in Chart 3).

The projection model also assumes that the non-N3 population remains relatively steady, although it does account for nominal variation that occurs throughout the year in a manner that mirrors the previous year's fluctuation.

Chart 6

Chart 10

2012-2013 Jail Population Projection*															
	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
In Custody (non-N3s)	13,868	13,291	13,097	13,102	13,954	13,798	13,861	13,828	13,730	14,514	14,507	14,352	13,980	13,724	13,680
N3s in Custody (Previous and Projected New Sentences)		5,712	6,298	6,386	6,405	6,454	6,415	6,411	6,390	6,397	6,397	6,435	6,492	6,483	6,480
N3s Scheduled for Release This Month (Actual and Projected)		-32	-531	-600	-569	-658	-622	-639	-611	-619	-580	-562	-627	-621	-588
Net Total N3s**	5,599	5,680	5,767	5,786	5,836	5,796	5,793	5,772	5,779	5,778	5,817	5,873	5,865	5,862	5,892
Projected Totals	19,467	18,971	18,864	18,888	19,790	19,594	19,654	19,600	19,509	20,292	20,324	20,225	19,845	19,586	19,572
* October data represents the actual population at the end of the month. November data represents a half-month projection based on when data was retrieved.															
** Total N3 population in custody includes those assigned as trustees to station jails. This population averages approximately 140 per month.															

As seen in the above projection, the Sheriff's Department estimates that the jail population will reach 20,324 in August 2013 and settle at 19,572 in December 2013. Projections beyond then are difficult to provide at this time.

It should be emphasized that these projections offer the Sheriff Department's best available estimate given current population characteristics and sentencing information. They cannot predict or account for changes in other variables such as crime rates, sentencing patterns, pretrial release percentages, and/or custody demands due to flash incarceration and parole/PCS revocation cases.

In addition, it is important to note for policy-making considerations that these projections also assume the early release policies currently in place continue. The jail population is continuously regulated by the adjustment of time served for County-sentenced inmates.

For example, It should be noted that the slowed population growth illustrated in Chart 5 also coincides with the modification of early release policies. In August, the Sheriff's Department reduced the percentage of sentenced time served for non-violent female inmates from 20% to 10%.

Currently, non-N3 sentenced inmates serve 65% of their sentence for more serious offenses and 10% (females) and 20% (males) for less serious offenses.

CONCLUSION

This report presents an analysis of realignment implementation in year one to identify trends, successes, and areas for improvement. It also presents recommendations based on that analysis to improve the County's implementation of the law and ensure there is an established path for successful implementation.

Through the County's Public Safety Realignment Team, there has been extensive collaboration among departments to implement realignment's provisions. As those collaborative efforts continue, we will continue to update your Board on emerging issues, trends, and recommendations.

c: Chief Executive Officer
Executive Officer of the Board of Supervisors
County Counsel
Public Safety Realignment Team
CCJCC Members
Civil Grand Jury

**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

OCT 2011 NOV 2011 DEC 2011 JAN 2012 FEB 2012 MAR 2012 APR 2012 MAY 2012 JUN 2012 JUL 2012 AUG 2012 SEP 2012 TOTAL

Postrelease Community Supervision

Pre-Release Packets

1	No. pre-release packets received	4,076	1,394	1,069	974	1,053	1,107	917	783	722	661	783	563	14,102
2	No. pre-release packets processed	1,421	1,124	1,643	1,803	1,700	1,727	1,120	835	719	664	756	571	14,083
3	No. pre-release packets deemed ineligible (of those processed)	114	41	77	89	73	65	43	39	20	27	36	25	649
4	No. PSPs with Special Handling Requirements	10	21	19	14	12	13	8	14	8	11	8	10	148
5	No. of PSPs who are registered sex offenders	20	21	13	22	18	17	24	33	25	14	17	16	240
6	No. address verifications conducted	207	64	10	8	243	438	216	107	164	169	164	112	1,902
7	No. homeless/transient PSPs per CDCR	148	168	153	137	139	111	122	126	89	105	104	82	1,484

PSP Reporting Population

8	No. PSPs released to County per pre-release packet	1,036	1,269	1,152	1,133	1,121	1,008	955	856	674	834	776	686	11,500
9	No. PSPs directly released to County per CDCR	1,061	1,218	1,179	1,119	1,045	996	898	828	716	769	691	602	11,122
10	No. PSPs released to Federal custody with ICE	81	86	70	63	64	62	71	56	51	65	51	47	767
11	No. of PSPs released to the community by ICE							2	0	0	1	3	2	8
12	No. PSPs released to other jurisdiction custody	15	42	29	43	57	71	35	58	30	0	42	28	450
13	No. PSPs transferred to L.A. County from other counties	5	6	12	25	45	84	66	77	72	53	33	35	513
14	No. PSPs transferred from L.A. County to other jurisdictions	9	7	18	36	66	76	80	52	58	71	77	67	617
15	No. PSPs processed at hubs (intake/assessment)	756	969	951	969	899	897	780	794	704	762	668	601	9,750
16	Male	656	853	826	833	791	784	667	713	624	676	612	555	8,590
17	Female	100	116	125	136	108	113	113	81	80	86	56	46	1,160
18	No. PSPs by risk tier, as assessed at hubs:													
19	Low Risk	30	39	38	15	12	10	9	10	9	9	5	14	200
20	Male				11	7	8	8	7	9	7	5	12	74
21	Female				4	5	2	1	3	0	2	0	2	19
22	Medium Risk	242	310	304	375	386	364	305	301	328	277	240	243	3,675
23	Male				318	336	312	255	262	287	243	214	218	2,445
24	Female				57	50	52	50	39	41	34	26	25	374
25	High Risk	484	620	609	579	501	523	466	483	367	476	422	344	5,874
26	Male				504	448	464	404	444	328	426	392	325	3,735
27	Female				75	53	59	62	39	39	50	30	19	426
28	No. PSPs who are veterans		11	14	25	23	24	17	33	29	20	20	18	234

PSP "No-Show" and Absconder Population

29	No. "no-show" notifications to Sheriff	46	139	185	157	151	183	135	122	163	13	20	5	1,319
30	No. Sheriff and LAPD attempts to contact "no-show" PSPs	46	139	185	157	151	183	35	57	24	16	35	12	1,040
31	No. warrants requested for absconders	0	95	88	68	144	411	236	328	292	414	369	331	2,776
32	All warrants issued	0	34	124	83	123	277	301	318	460	567	493	399	3,179
33	Warrants recalled	0	22	36	59	65	110	202	214	195	245	312	277	1,737
34	No. of active warrants remaining*	0	12	100	124	182	349	448	552	817	1,139	1,320	1,446	

* The number of active warrants remaining is cumulative and includes remaining warrants from previous months.

**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

OCT 2011 NOV 2011 DEC 2011 JAN 2012 FEB 2012 MAR 2012 APR 2012 MAY 2012 JUN 2012 JUL 2012 AUG 2012 SEP 2012 TOTAL

PSP Violations/Revocations/New Charges

35	No. of petitions for revocations (other than warrants)	0	1	3	4	41	75	127	144	156	276	256	198	1,281
36	Pending Revocation Hearing									56	39	67	83	
37	No. of Revocation Hearings	0	0	0	4	27	60	115	156	159	229	266	228	1244
38	Revocation Results													
39	Intermediate sanction									7	16	14	5	42
40	Custody 11 - 45 days									6	8	12	18	44
41	Custody 46 - 90 days									19	31	18	21	89
42	Custody 91 - 180 days									7	41	35	41	124
43	Other (Continuances, Bench Warrants, etc.)									120	133	187	143	583
44	No. of PSP arrests / bookings	80	165	277	396	485	588	688	769	798	927	971	879	7,023
45	No. arrests/bookings for prior matters	47	70	75	75	75	75	173	62	61	57	58	30	858
46	No. arrests/bookings for new offenses	33	95	202	321	404	477	459	634	667	789	797	769	5,647
47	No. bookings for flash incarceration (AB 109 Supervision Only)					6	36	56	73	70	81	116	80	518
48	No. of cases presented to the D.A. for filing **													3,071

** Data are cumulative and presented by the end of the month on

Sanctions

49	No. of verbal warnings					8	91	187	306	293	261	327	227	1700
50	Increase reporting (to DPO) requirements					1	11	25	21	19	14	25	15	131
51	Additional conditions of supervision				1	6	3	10	12	14	13	19	6	84
52	Referrals for services					1	0	4	2	5	1	4	0	17
53	PAAWS (Cal Trans)					7	15	7	18	15	9	17	12	100
54	Referral to CASC					9	19	77	81	101	62	114	61	524
55	Referral to Mental Health						1	4	5	2	1	2	5	20
56	Flash incarceration (AB 109 Supervision Only)					6	36	56	73	70	81	116	80	518
57	Flash incarceration (Warrants)	1	24	34	42	74	109	178	210	258	345	391	381	2047
58	Refer for Probable Cause Hearing					3	6	1	4	1				15
59	Referral for Revocation Hearing										0	0	3	3
60	GPS/EM					0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Mental Health Treatment Services

61	No. of pre-release packets forwarded to DMH for review at PRC	238	236	253	344	284	326	170	197	147	144	160	135	2,634
62	No. of mental health treatment conditions added by Probation***	897	281	219	170	208	247	195	141	159	138	174	136	2,965
63	No. DMH determinations -- treatment needed***	356	394	368	367	354	325	294	254	221	215	192	190	3,530
64	No. of PSPs refusing Mental Health Services at HUBs***	50	64	81	44	48	53	28	21	15	14	11	9	438

*** Data are reported according to the PSP month of release.

SEE ATTACHMENT II FOR ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

**Public Safety Realignment
Summary of Implementation Data**

OCT 2011 NOV 2011 DEC 2011 JAN 2012 FEB 2012 MAR 2012 APR 2012 MAY 2012 JUN 2012 JUL 2012 AUG 2012 SEP 2012 TOTAL

Substance Abuse Treatment Services (Based on month of assessment)

65	No. of referrals made to CASCs for Substance Abuse Treatment only assessment	331	402	383	366	400	491	484	506	414	450	386	326	4,939
66	No. of substance abuse treatment conditions added by Probation***	1,514	490	507	561	721	749	628	483	435	403	475	331	7,297
67	No. of narcotics testing orders added by Probation***	1,957	606	487	501	634	755	670	523	471	439	497	350	7,890
68	No. of PSPs showing at CASCs for assessment	9	56	200	230	275	411	346	384	346	435	506	405	3,603
69	No. of CASC referrals to:	8	33	87	84	151	209	141	170	135	158	189	167	1,532
70	Residential Treatment Services	1	5	19	19	14	24	22	36	25	34	55	50	304
71	Outpatient Treatment Services	7	28	68	65	137	185	115	129	110	124	134	117	1,219
72	Sober Living	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	2	13
73	No. of PSPs entering:	6	22	30	35	49	79	66	82	89	87	90	61	696
74	Residential Treatment Services	1	4	5	12	10	11	5	27	19	17	21	18	150
75	Outpatient Treatment Services	5	18	25	23	39	68	61	55	68	70	69	43	544
76	Sober Living	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	2	10

*** Data are reported according to the PSP month of release.

Referrals for other Services (Based on month of assessment)

77	No. PSPs screened for benefits eligibility by DPSS	646	780	707	755	388	336	389	438	422	523	555	452	6,391
78	No. PSPs who DPSS referred to local DPSS office	489	569	528	562	303	257	278	329	280	368	428	340	4,731
79	No. PSPs enrolled in:	186	229	248	245	139	78	157	140	154	160	191	143	2,070
80	MediCal	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
81	Med/CF	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	3	1	1	3	1	17
82	General Relief	3	16	11	9	4	5	16	6	8	5	5	4	92
83	CalFresh	156	160	174	173	109	60	86	106	105	117	135	106	1,487
84	CalFresh and General Relief	24	51	62	57	25	13	50	24	37	36	45	32	456
85	CalWorks/CalFresh	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	14
86	No. PSPs referred to DHS for Healthy Way L.A. screening	291	371	343	390	218	184	151	204	179	269	324	272	3,196

Referrals for Haight-Ashbury

87	No. of PSPs referred this month					82	260	1,296	541	639	682	629	498	4,627
88	No. of Referrals					109	353	1,445	663	831	876	800	678	5,755
89	Transportation					11	8	15	2	24	29	44	31	164
90	Sober Living					4	6	15	10	18	75	70	51	249
91	Sober Living With Child					0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
92	Transitional Housing					68	162	208	198	260	357	310	311	1,874
93	Transitional Housing With Child					1	1	1	0	2	5	5	2	17
94	Shelter					0	0	6	3	2	8	4	8	31
95	Job Readiness					25	176	1,199	450	525	400	367	275	3,417

PSP Supervision Terminations

96	No. of petitions submitted to terminate supervision					14	15	63	67	70	100	88	68	485
97	No. of terminations					9	5	56	68	57	78	95	65	433
98	No. terminations -- new criminal conviction	0	0	0	0	9	2	46	60	48	76	92	64	397

Attachment I
Page 4

99
100
101
102

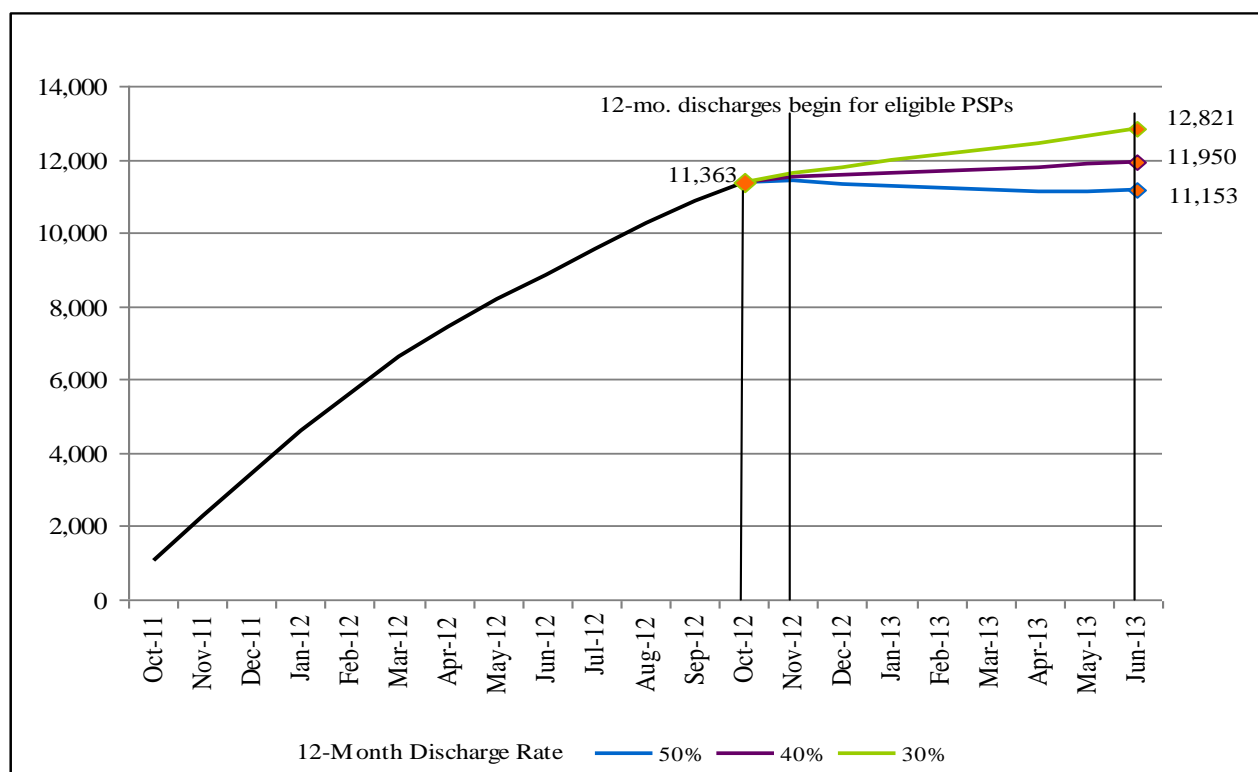
Jail Population and Sentencing

103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116

Realignment Claims/Lawsuits

117

Postrelease Community Supervision – Population Projection



Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
Post-Release Community Supervision Program
Data for PSPs Based on Release Month
As of 10/16/2012

I DMH Population	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep12
DMH Population (Total Clients In Tracking System)	498	496	424	414	386	343	302	265	230	222	197	194
Prescreened, Not Assessed at HUB	83	79	54	54	62	42	45	33	29	37	34	37
Prescreened, Assessed at HUB	161	159	153	165	184	158	159	147	123	130	123	126
Not Prescreened, Assessed at HUB	195	187	144	134	94	101	62	67	66	55	38	30
Not Prescreened, Not assessed at HUB, Receiving Treatment	59	71	73	61	46	42	36	18	12	0	2	1
II DMH Treatment Determination												
DMH Treatment Determination	498	496	424	414	386	343	302	265	230	222	197	194
No Treatment Needed	86	67	22	10	12	16	8	11	9	7	5	4
Not Prescreened, Left HUB without Evaluation	56	35	34	37	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treatment Needed	356	394	368	367	354	325	294	254	221	215	192	190
II.a Type of Treatment Required												
Type of Treatment Required	356	394	368	367	354	325	294	254	221	215	192	190
Co-occurring disorder	205	251	252	243	259	242	240	206	180	183	154	158
Mental health	72	68	59	72	59	53	37	25	32	16	18	19
Substance abuse	44	39	26	26	24	29	17	23	9	16	20	13
Unknown/TBD	35	36	31	26	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
III Client Acceptance of Treatment Referral												
Client Acceptance of Treatment Referral	356	394	368	367	354	325	294	254	221	215	192	190
Yes	163	186	163	192	185	162	166	145	140	134	113	114
No	50	64	81	44	48	53	28	21	15	14	11	9
N/A-SubstanceAbuseServices	44	39	26	26	24	29	17	23	9	16	20	13
N/A- Not Seen At HUB	99	105	98	105	97	81	83	65	57	51	48	54
III.a Accepted Treatment by Type Required												
Accepted Treatment by Type Required	163	186	163	192	185	162	166	145	140	134	113	114
Co-occurring disorder-	111	144	125	135	146	132	144	128	116	123	99	99
Mental health-	51	38	37	54	38	29	22	17	24	11	14	15
Unknown	1	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

+ Deaths due to medical conditions

++ Some Clients placed in inpatient facilities or County Jail pending completion of conservatorship proceedings necessary for State Hospital/IMD Placement

IV Accepted Treatment By Level

	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep12
Accepted Treatment By Level	163	186	163	192	185	162	166	145	140	134	113	114
State Hospital	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inpatient++	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
IMD Step Down	2	4	8	2	3	5	2	5	1	2	1	2
Residential Treatment	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Outpatient	161	181	152	189	180	156	163	140	137	131	112	112

V Current Status of Clients Who Accepted Treatment

Current Status of Clients Who Accepted Treatment	163	186	163	192	185	162	166	145	140	134	113	114
New Client/Status To Be Determined	3	2	2	1	3	3	6	5	20	9	13	9
Completed Treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In Treatment/Compliant with Treatment Plan	42	75	56	70	81	55	68	59	56	49	23	11
In Treatment/Not Complying With Treatment Plan	8	12	12	19	15	16	17	15	17	8	1	1
Left Treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Did Not Show for Treatment/Refused Treatment After Referral	54	54	39	48	33	42	53	34	28	33	11	5
In Inpatient Setting Awaiting Transfer to State Hospital/IMD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In Jail Awaiting Transfer to State Hospital/IMD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incarcerated	17	9	12	6	6	5	2	4	2	4	2	0
Deceased+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Client referred to Other County/Provider)	29	12	17	16	23	21	17	26	13	29	62	88

VI Current Placement of Clients

Current Placement of Clients	163	186	163	192	185	162	166	145	140	134	113	114
Jail++	17	11	12	10	3	3	2	5	0	2	1	0
State Hospital	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions for Mental Disease	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Inpatient++-	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
IMD Step Down-	2	6	5	5	5	4	2	4	1	1	1	2
Residential Treatment-	2	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Outpatient Services	60	100	75	109	109	81	86	67	77	56	24	11
Other	80	64	61	62	62	68	70	63	62	73	86	101

VII PSPs Who Have Accessed Services+++

PSPs Who Have Accessed Services+++	277	291	271	278	250	213	190	160	150	129	98	69
PSPs with At least One Inpatient Admission	7	26	25	16	15	10	7	4	1	3	1	1
PSPs with At least One Crisis Service (PMRT, UCC, PES)	26	31	30	32	16	15	10	12	11	10	1	1
PSPs with At least One Services in Jail Since Release	171	164	169	148	135	114	104	69	64	52	38	31

+ Deaths due to medical conditions

++ Some Clients placed in inpatient facilities or County Jail pending completion of conservatorship proceedings necessary for State Hospital/IMD Placement

Jail Population Breakdown -- Final Day of the Month

	Pre-realignment		Post-realignment													
	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	+/-	Change
Other (open charges, probation violations, etc.)	10,908	10,560	9,950	10,113	9,412	9,400	10,163	9,660	9,746	9,658	9,840	10,502	10,221	10,014	-894	-8%
Sentenced N3	0	0	789	1,468	2,139	3,005	3,148	3,957	4,314	4,571	4,758	5,035	5,431	5,507	5,507	-
Sentenced Parole Violators	0	0	514	598	644	783	737	815	691	647	761	602	621	624	624	-
Pending Parole Violators	1,101	1,321	1,312	1,014	790	747	570	456	370	381	337	352	357	306	-795	-72%
County Sentenced	2,100	2,300	2,089	2,120	1,860	1,712	1,749	1,754	1,565	1,872	1,553	1,503	1,569	1,708	-392	-19%
State Prison Population	1,489	1,282	1,017	747	730	710	771	818	887	883	821	934	968	908	-581	-39%
Total Physical Count (ADP)	15,598	15,463	15,671	16,060	15,575	16,357	17,138	17,460	17,573	18,012	18,070	18,928	19,167	19,067	3,469	22%